

to the fore once more in the report of the Economic Committee, which contains its final proposals for the program which is to be laid before the International Economic Conference on May 4 next.

The date of the forthcoming conference on the private manufacture of arms will also be fixed. In spite of the obligation under which the Council was placed by Article 23 of the Covenant, not only private manufacturers, but even governments have sold vast quantities of arms and munitions to various countries, no-



tably China, which has in consequence been able to carry on a disastrous civil war. Similarly the League has failed to suppress the illicit traffic in drugs, the alarming extent of which is again revealed by the report of the advisory committee on opium which the Council is to discuss.

#### Speeding Up League Machinery

At the last meeting of the Council a committee was appointed to consider the best means of speeding up the machinery of the League for receiving and dispatching communications in time of emergency, and the report of this committee is to come before the Council. The question arose out of the Greco-Bulgarian dispute. The League has no radio communication of its own, otherwise the Council could certainly have acted with greater rapidity. The fact that it is dispatched to Athens, ordering the forces of both sides to retire from the frontier, had arrived six hours later, was might actually have broken out, is food for thought. The chief difficulty is the question of expense; there is no doubt that it would be greatly to the advantage of the League to have its own radio. The sum of money which is required for this purpose presents but a small fraction of the cost of a cruiser.

#### Women's Rights Emphasized

GENEVA, March 7 (AP)—Women's rights blazed their way into the first meeting of the 44th session of the League of Nations Council today when Sir Austen Chamberlain, backed by Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia, protested that women had insufficient representation in the League's health committee.

Alluding to Dr. Alice Hamilton of Harvard, the British Foreign Secretary pointed out that there was only one woman on the Health Committee and that she was there merely in an advisory capacity, with no right to vote. This, he said, constituted a grave failure to recognize the ability of women, who certainly were in a position to contribute greatly to the cause of international health. The Council referred the complaint to the Health Committee, and it is probable that favorable action will be taken on it.

#### AIRPLANE TO CARRY DYNAMITE

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7 (AP)—Dynamite carrying the latest type here for airplanes, hitherto used extensively in northern mining areas and on forestry patrols. A cargo of 800 pounds of dynamite to be used by Government engineers on work at Port Churchill, Labrador, is to be carried by the air route. A plane has been chartered here and it will be used also, on later trips, for transporting engineers and general supplies.

## SINCLAIR TRIED FOR CONTEMPT

Refusal to Answer Senate Committee's Questions Brings Him Before Jury

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 7.—After three years, less two weeks, of legal delays and statute testing, all decided against him, Harry F. Sinclair, oil operator, and lessee of Teapot Dome, faced a court and jury today on charges of criminal contempt growing out of his refusal to reply to questions put to him by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys in its investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal.

Mr. Sinclair, accompanied by his wife and counsel, Martin W. Littleton, George P. Hoover, G. T. Stanford and J. W. Sevely, appeared promptly on the opening hour in the court of Justice William H. Taft, president at the trial. The Government is represented by Alton Pomeroy, former United States Senator, Ohio; Owen Roberts and Peyton Gordon, federal attorneys.

Mr. Sinclair is charged with violation of Section 102 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that any person refusing to answer questions of a Congressional committee pertinent to the question under inquiry shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Conviction carries a fine of not more than \$1000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than 12 months.

When Mr. Sinclair appeared before the Senate Committee on March 22, 1924, he declined on the advice of his attorney to answer 10 questions asked by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, chairman, on the ground that to answer them might disclose his defense and jeopardize the case of one of his companies, the Mammoth Oil Company, involved at the time in litigation with the Government.

Because of this refusal to answer he was cited for contempt by the Senate and later indicted. When the case reached the district court on demurrer, Justice Hoehling ruled July 14, 1924, that six of the 10 questions were pertinent to the subject matter under inquiry. He added, however, that in view of the legal questions of far-reaching importance involved, it would be more appropriate for an appellate court to pass on them.

Accordingly the case went to the Court of Appeals on a special appeal but passage of the Walsh Act in July, 1926, wiped out special appeals on Federal Circuit orders in criminal cases and caused the appellate court to grant the Government's motion for dismissal of the appeal and remand the case for trial, which now is under way.

At the trial, Mr. Sinclair is charged with violation of Section 102 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that any person refusing to answer questions of a Congressional committee pertinent to the question under inquiry shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Conviction carries a fine of not more than \$1000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than 12 months.

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## Music in Boston

### People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra gave its fourteenth concert of the season in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, with Wallace Goodrich as guest conductor. Stuart Mason, the regular conductor, was soloist in his own Rhapsody on a Persian Air, for piano and orchestra; and Homer Humphrey in Franck's Choral in B minor, arranged for organ and orchestra by Mr. Goodrich. The other numbers were the Overture to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Tsar's Bride," Vaughan Williams' "Pastoral" Symphony and Berlioz's "Hun- garian March" from "The Damnation of Faust." There was a very large audience, which gave free expression to its enjoyment.

Vaughan Williams' symphony was the item of chief interest, for it had been heard in Boston before only once, from the orchestra of the New England Conservatory, also under the baton of Mr. Goodrich. It confirmed the impression formed then that it is a masterpiece of mood. It has no program, but by purely individual means suggests the impressions made on the thought of a sensitive artist by the sights and sounds of the English countryside. Its themes are of folk song nature. Chordal lines are interwoven contrapuntally in such a way as to produce extraordinarily evocative harmonies. In the final movement the atmosphere is intensified by use of a wordless song staff, written, we believe, for soprano, but sung yesterday by a tenor, William D. Simmons.

Some consider this work greater than the "London" Symphony. In one particular, however, it is inferior: It lacks the contrast and variety that mark its predecessor. Every movement bears the direction "moderato." The contemplative mood is broken only once, by a slow dance passage; but even that bears the same restraining command of the composer. Before it is over one wishes for a little less moderation. The performance was creditable. The offstage song was a shade too remote.

Mr. Mason's Rhapsody had been heard twice before, once from this orchestra and once from the Boston Symphony under Mr. Montoux, but it was a pleasure to hear it again. This Rhapsody evidently has had a Parisian tailor, which makes it the more presentable to western ears. The suit is exceedingly well cut, and in excellent taste.

Mr. Goodrich's arrangement of the B minor Choral is an accomplished piece of music-making. As a rule, musical compositions are best left in the form in which their author cast them. This would seem to be especially the case with this Choral, since its thematic material was used by Franck also in his symphony, and sumably in the form which seemed to him most suitable for symphonic expression. But perhaps this question is somewhat academic. There is no doubt that the result is effective, nor that Mr. Goodrich has faithfully preserved the Franckian quality.

L. A. S.

Reinold Werrenrath  
(Reinold Werrenrath, baritone, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Beginning with old songs in English, he then devoted

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy and continued warm tonight. Tuesday: Increasing southerly winds shifting to westerly Tuesday.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder Tuesday afternoon in west portion; increasing southerly winds, shifting to westerly on Tuesday.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, followed by rain late tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday afternoon in New Hampshire and Vermont; increasing southerly and southerly winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair except for the short period of rains about middle of the week; temperatures normal or somewhat above most of week.

Official Temperatures  
(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany... 40  
Atlantic City... 40  
Boston... 40  
Buffalo... 32  
Calgary... 16  
Chicago... 40  
Cincinnati... 40  
Cleveland... 40  
Denver... 28  
Detroit... 40  
Houston... 40  
Indianapolis... 40  
Jacksonville... 40  
Kansas City... 40  
Los Angeles... 40  
Miami... 40  
Memphis... 40  
Montreal... 40  
New Orleans... 40  
New York... 40  
Philadelphia... 40  
Pittsburgh... 40  
Portland, Me... 40  
San Francisco... 40  
Seattle... 40  
St. Louis... 40  
St. Paul... 40  
Tampa... 40  
Washington... 40

High Tides at Boston  
Monday, 2:07 p. m.; Tuesday, 2:28 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 6:10 p. m.

## DRAMA BELIEVED AIDED BY SCREEN

Former 47 Workshop Head Says Theater Needed Stimulating Pace

George Pierce Baker, formerly director of the 47 Workshop at Harvard, now head of the University Theater at Yale, believes the competition set up for the theater by the new industry, motion pictures, has had a strengthening influence on the theater, and that in time the theater will be specifically bettered by having had to look to its fences in very self-preservation.

Speaking before the Old South Forum yesterday, he summed certain factors in the contribution the American drama can make to the progress of the Nation, and noted the increasing number of youthful playwrights as evidence that it was far from necessary to despair of a continuing American drama.

He thought it was no longer true that America was "too young" to have a drama of its own, but doubted whether the oft-mentioned "great American drama" would ever be written by a city-bred man or woman, because he thought such a drama required something of freshness in viewpoint and treatment born of an environment than that of the city; and that a play representing intrinsically American life could never be successfully written in proximity to the life of the theater.

"We have the American who can write the drama of this nation in true meaning," Mr. Baker continued, "we shall have an American William Shakespeare. We have waited a considerable time for such a man. We shall, I think, wait a little longer. Motion pictures are modifying the pace at which the spoken drama can progress. In the end the theater will recover from the hampering effects of the competition and will strike a stride which will make it independent of the screen."

In the meantime, while motion pictures have been increasingly making their way into the most remote sections of the country, the drama has been looking up collaterally in these same sections. No years have been lost in the drama, but the drama has been looking up collaterally in these same sections. No years have been lost in the drama, but the drama has been looking up collaterally in these same sections.

Mr. Baker believed failure of a play upon the New York stage did not necessarily augur failure elsewhere, as is commonly supposed in some quarters. He stated that he had seen a play which had failed in New York, but which was frequently favorably received outside of New York, which provided authors with those financial resources which enabled them to go on and write subsequent plays which would succeed in New York. Mr. Baker pointed out that this was, to be sure, a comparatively new development in the theater, and one arguing well for its future richness.

That, on the contrary, stock companies and amateur players had often made a great deal of money for authors out of plays which lasted only a few nights in New York, and that it was frequently favorable reception outside of New York which provided authors with those financial resources which enabled them to go on and write subsequent plays which would succeed in New York.

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## Original Beethoven Manuscripts on View in Boston Public Library

In Addition Are Many Facsimiles, Portraits, Programs and Other Matter Relating to the Master in Preparation for Coming Centenary Festival

In anticipation of the Beethoven Centenary Festival, to be celebrated late in March, the Boston Public Library announced today an exhibition of material relating to Beethoven in the exhibition room on the third floor of the central library. It will be on view through March 13. Here are assembled some rare original manuscripts of the great composer; reproductions of authentic portraits; facsimiles of famous works, including the composer's sketches which the composer made; first or early editions of his works; programs of early performances in Boston; pictures of monuments in Boston and phonograph records of many of his works.

The earliest item exhibited is the copy of Cramer's "Magasin der Musik" published in Hamburg, 1783, which contains the first public notice on the boy Beethoven, aged 13, by his teacher, Gottlob Neefe.

Many Facsimiles Shown—There are facsimiles of programs, announcements of concerts in which Beethoven participated. The reproductions of authentic likenesses were assembled by Gustave Kobbe and presented to the Boston Public Library by Charles H. Dilton.

The library possesses an original letter (Chamberlain Collection) written by Beethoven to Amalie Seibel. There whereabouts of this letter, acquired by the library in 1893, has been of much interest and curiosity. It is one of seven letters to Amalie that have been preserved and one of the five that have found their way to America. It will be interesting to compare, the original with the transcription as it appears in the first German edition of Alexander W. Thayer's "Life of Beethoven," and then with the English translation in Shedlock's edition of the Beethoven Letters. Close by the letter, a picture of Amalie is placed in the exhibition case.

Malcolm Lang has loaned another letter written by Beethoven to the poet and manager, Georg Friedrich Treitschke. A translation of this letter is also placed beside the original. To those who have seen Beethoven's scores only in their printed form or in facsimiles, it will be a rare opportunity to see the original manuscript of one of his works. Mrs. John Edgar Lowmes of Providence, R. I., has loaned her autograph manuscript of Beethoven's "Rondo a Capriccio," or "Pony Over a Lost Farmhouse." Vented in a Capriccio."

Program of Old Boston Concert—Of special interest to Bostonians is a rare program of the first performance of a Beethoven Symphony in Boston as long ago as Feb. 28, 1836 by the Apollo Society. The program does not state which symphony, nor

how many movements were performed. There are some programs of the Handel and Haydn Society which contain the earliest references that we have to Beethoven in Boston.

There are pictures of contemporaries of Beethoven; of houses where he lived; of theaters where his works were performed; of persons to whom he dedicated his works; of his Conversation Book to which he had to resort in the last years of his life. In this book his eyes once fell on the word Boston in connection with an appeal that officers of the Handel and Haydn Society had made for a work from him.

There are also pictures of the Beethoven statue by Crawford, the dedication of which was the occasion for the first Beethoven Festival in Boston; of a bust by Matthia presented to the Music Hall by Charlotte Cushman; and of some modern monuments to Beethoven. There are rare editions, formerly owned by Charles C. Perkins, who gave the Beethoven statue; other copies stamped by the Musical Fund Society, which was one of the early orchestral organizations of Boston.

Another picture that visitors may see is that of Alexander Wheelock Thayer, of Natick, Mass. It is characteristic of the musical life in Boston about 1840 that a Harvard youth should have conceived the idea of writing a book about Beethoven and should undertake a work which occupied his whole life and which is universally acknowledged as the authoritative work on the great musician.

ALBERTA HAY FOR CHINA—LETHBRIDGE, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The first shipment of Canadian hay to be dispatched to China was sent this month from southern Alberta to Hong Kong. This order for 20 tons of Alberta alfalfa hay was called to W. C. McKenzie, manager of the southern Alberta co-operative association, from the agriculture department of the British Government. It is thought that the concentration of British emergency troops in China may be the reason for the hurried order for hay.

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## POLICY TOWARD MEXICO CRITICIZED

Attitude of United States Is Termed Imperialistic

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7 (Special)—The American Government's policy toward Mexico was termed imperialistic, and President Coolidge's refusal to arbitrate was deplored as a departure from traditional policy and suggesting a threat of war, in an address by Everett Colby, chairman of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, before the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association in Hicel, Kimball on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Colby said that his complaint was not that we have been unwise in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine or wrong in intervening on occasions in Central America, but that we have pursued a course "provocative and dangerous at a time when other nations have come to breathe a new spirit."

Prof. Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton University, government adviser in Nicaraguan affairs, defended the honesty of purpose of the Coolidge Administration in dealing with Central American troubles. His policy, he said, has been to promote stable government. Such dealings are difficult, he said, and mistakes may have been made, but in general our course has been sound.

Seattle People Can Now Call Friends in Europe



## FRANC ALLOWED TO SLIP LOWER

French Finance Minister Takes Steps to Defeat Bull Tendencies

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 7.—Unemployment is believed to have reached its highest peak and the Banque de France, to counteract any bull tendencies which would increase the industrial difficulties is allowing the franc rate to slip slightly lower. Official figures show that about 31,000 are drawing unemployment pay in 120 municipalities. Of this number 60,000 are men and 12,000 women. Naturally there should be added many workers temporarily idle, who are not registered, and besides short time is being worked in some large establishments.

But it is confidently asserted by experts that matters are now mending. Over 60,000 of the unemployed belong to the Paris area. Of these 37,000 are in Paris proper. Thus unemployment is largely concentrated in a single, comparatively small district. Other departments show: Rhone 3000; Haute Vienne, 3000; Nord, 3000; Loire 3000, and all the rest fewer than 1000, usually only 200 or 300.

It is, according to the official figures, the material of the unemployed is the hardest hit, with 15,000 unemployed. Wood workers and builders register 5600 each, the clothing trade, 4400; leather trade, 3700; transport, 3200, and clerks, 3200.

The categories grouped under the head of unskilled labor claim 17,000 workless. It is pointed out that in 1921, the number of unemployed reached 91,000. Last year only 500 persons were unemployed in the whole of France. Unemployment has steadily increased from the beginning of December when it stood at 1400; at the beginning of January, 17,000; at the end of January 45,000 and early in February 64,000.

It is complained in some quarters that Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, improved the franc too precipitately, though the situation is generally accepted without complaint as the result of earlier blunders. Nevertheless the Finance Minister is principally concerned with defeating bull speculators, and it is regarded as satisfactory that the franc should lose several centimes. They mean almost nothing in themselves, but their significance lies in the banker's ability to prevent speculation which would postpone the economic revival now expected.

## PORTUGUESE AVIATOR TO TRY FOR RECORD

Would Fly From Africa to South America Without Stop

BOLAMA, Portuguese Guinea, March 7 (AP)—Major Sarmiento Beires, Portuguese aviator who hopped off from Lisbon on March 2 in an attempt to fly around the world in 90 days, arrived here late yesterday from Villa Cisneros, the Cape Verde Islands, to make extensive preparations and to overhaul his plane, the Argus, thoroughly for the next stage of the flight, Bolama to Port Natal, Brazil.

The Portuguese aviator, who is accompanied by three companions, hopes to be the first to fly directly from the mainland of Africa to the mainland of South America, without finding it necessary to stop on the island of Fernando Noronha. He is proceeding on the schedule of making the crossing in 20 hours. His starting time has not been announced.

Major Beires, in planning a hop directly from Bolama to Port Natal, Brazil, is undertaking a feat which never before has been accomplished. Ramon Franco, the Spanish aviator, who made the first crossing of the South Atlantic last year, broke his flight by starting from the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Africa and landing on the island of Fernando Noronha off the coast of South America.

Commander Francisco de Pinedo only a few weeks ago prepared to make the hop directly from Bolama to Port Natal. He found the temperature so high at Bolama that his airplane was unable to get into the air, and after two futile efforts, returned from Bolama to the Cape Verde Islands. From there he hopped off for Port Natal, and after a brilliant flight passed over Fernando Noronha, and was headed for the mainland when he found that his gasoline supply would not suffice. He turned back to Fernando Noronha, replenished his fuel there, and later flew to the South American mainland. He is now in Buenos Aires.

## DAILY AIR FREIGHT LINE TO START SOON

Buffalo-Detroit Route Passes Over Ontario, Can.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7 (Special)—A daily commercial freight service between Buffalo and Detroit will start not later than July 1. W. B. Stout, head of the airplane division of the Ford Motor Company, has just announced. The airplane will land in Buffalo's new airport in Cheektowaga.

As soon as arrangements have been completed with Canada for the airplanes to fly over Ontario, the service will be put in operation. It is

## CITY OF BOSTON

To Owners, Mortgagees, et al., THE COLLECTING DEPT.

Will, in accordance with the law, prepare for ADVERTISING AND SALE ALL REAL ESTATE

upon which the taxes remain unpaid March 15, 1927.

GEORGE H. JOHNSON, Collector

## Legislating Under Difficulties Is Order of the Day in Nebraska

House and Senate Hold Sessions in Basement as New \$6,000,000 Building Is Going Up—Oratory Slumps With Spectators' Gallery

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Orators in the Nebraska Legislature have labored this session under the necessity of unbundling their best prepared speeches upon their colleagues alone. The "gallery" of spectators has been almost banished while basement rooms in the State Capitol serve as impromptu chambers for Senate and House.

While the new Capitol, upon which some \$6,000,000 have been spent so far, is being completed, lawmaking is progressing with difficulties. After one or two attempts at eloquence, there was a noticeable falling off of carefully prepared debates, as the primitive quarters are not particularly conducive to forensics, members say.

In other ways the effect has been marked, especially since each branch of the Legislature has defeated more bills than at any previous session to date, and has passed fewer. There are some who feel that this self-enforced curtailment of new bills ought, at least, to let the State catch up with the new laws enacted in previous years.

Members of the last House of Representatives were so certain the 1927 session would convene in the new apartments in the Capitol that they improvidently sold their chairs and desks. This session they had to hustle around and have built some

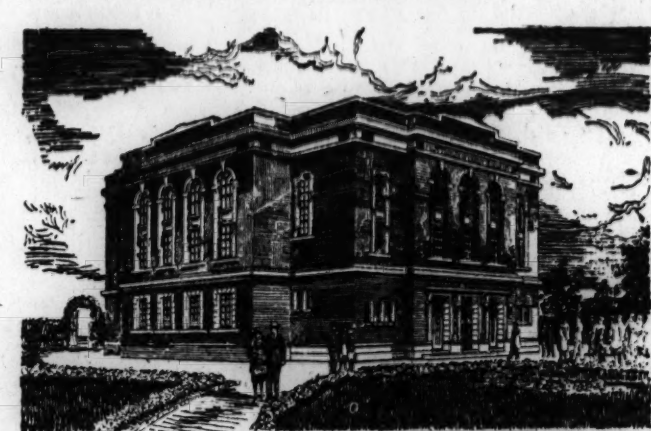
rudimentary benches, connected after the manner of desks popular in rural schools a half century ago, behind which the lawmakers sit four at a desk.

The House convenes in a basement room 100 feet long and hardly more than 20 feet wide, which has to accommodate the 100 members and the clerks. The Speaker's dais had to be moved into the center of the hall and his great arm chair banished for a swivel chair, that he might the more readily wheel about when his attention was demanded in different sections.

And the "gallery." Such as there is, is a three-foot aisle along the wall, a 10-foot space at the west end, and a square near the door that will hold about a dozen spectators.

The Senate quarters are even more cramped, and the only space for spectators is a small 10x20 foot room at the extreme end of the 80-foot room. A three-foot aisle down the center separates the senators, who sit three in a row on one side and two in a row on the other. When one rises to speak, others in his row must move closer together.

The presiding officer is on a platform raised so high that his head almost touches the ceiling, and the number of pages in attendance had to be cut down to two because there was no room inside for them.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST—CALGARY, ALBERTA. Reprinted from Calgary Daily Herald

## PETITION CIRCULATED TO BAR FORCED DRILLS

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7 (Special)—A petition carrying about 29,000 names requesting that military training at the University of Nebraska be made optional with the students, instead of compulsory, will be filed with the Secretary of State, the Committee of One Hundred announced through its attorney, C. A. Sorenson.

This action follows indefinite postponement by the House Committee on Education of a legislative bill for optional military training. The Committee of One Hundred wants the voters to decide the issue at the 1928 general election.

## CALGARY CHURCH SHOWS PROGRESS

First Services Are Held in New Edifice

CALGARY, Alberta (Special Correspondence)—First services in the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Calgary, were held recently. An article in the Calgary Daily Herald reads in part as follows:

"The growth of the cause of Christian Science in Calgary has been concurrent with the growth of the Province of Alberta. During these

early days, both before and since this Province was organized, the formative work was going on which later found expression in First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Calgary. Public interest in Christian Science in this city began about 1900, and this branch church was organized in its present form in 1911.

"About two years ago, in order to meet the requirements of growth and progress, First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Calgary, sold its former church property, and the members since that time have been holding their services in the Al Azhar Temple. In the meanwhile the church purchased a most desirable site at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixth Street West. The site comprises six lots having a frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 230 feet.

"The edifice is of classical design, and, when completed, will be solid and massive in appearance. The entire exterior is of tapestry brick, trimmed with Calgary sandstone. The front main entrance has a vestibule from which you may enter through the double doorways into a foyer which has a marble floor of a light brown color to harmonize with the design of the building.

"The Sunday school auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 400, is on the ground floor directly back of the foyer. It is the intention of the members to build only the first story at the present time. The regular Sunday services and the Wednesday evening meetings of the church will be held for the time being in the Sunday school auditorium. This will include the main auditorium, with a seating capacity of 400.

"The members are now rejoicing in their new edifice, which will afford comfortable accommodation until the second story is added."

## LEIPSI SPRING FAIR IS OPENED

First Day's Visitors Reported ported to Exceed 100,000

LEIPSI, Germany, March 7 (AP)—The great annual spring fair here was opened yesterday under ideal weather conditions and with an initial attendance that easily equaled the record for the opening day.

Figures issued by the fair management showed that the first day's visitors exceeded 100,000, of whom 23,000 were foreigners. The American contingent was estimated at 1500 and the English at more than 2000. Holland, Czechoslovakia, the eastern border states and the Scandinavian states were well represented.

There were 9300 exhibitors, of whom more than 600 were foreigners.

The tendency was toward lower prices, especially for staple articles popular in America. Business was brisk with quick bargains and, in the opinion of many American buyers, the best since the inflation period. One of the foremost features was the Russian exhibit which was mainly confined to raw as well as half-manufactured materials. There was a lively business also in textiles, especially in artificial silks.

## ITALY INVITES WHEAT EXPERTS

International Congress to Be Held at Instigation of Signor Mussolini

By Wireless

ROME, March 7.—Under the auspices of the Italian Government there will be held in Rome on April 25 an international conference of wheat experts. The Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, suggested it to the International Institute of Agriculture, which has accepted the responsibility. Its organization lending the institute's headquarters here for the purpose.

Following Signor Mussolini's suggestions, the institute's program includes questions relating to the varieties of wheat usually cultivated, methods of cultivation, the "control of disease and pests," the wheat trade with special reference to standardization of types, storage and transport, the practical possibilities of increasing the wheat-growing areas, the means of obtaining increased yields and the labor and cost thereof, methods to obtain bigger wheat yields and the co-operation of agricultural societies thereto.

It is expected that their best experts will be sent by the countries represented at the conference, whilst associate members will unofficially represent the growers, merchants and agricultural associations. The Italian State Department is giving special transport facilities to members of the conference and the Agricultural Institute has arranged good terms at the Rome hotels and also drawn up an attractive program of visits to various points of agricultural and artistic interest.

## BRITAIN INCREASES ITS AIR SQUADRONS

Expenditures and Personnel Are, However, Reduced

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 7.—Reductions of £500,000 expenditure and £2500 in personnel, but an increase of 6½ squadrons in the total strength, are provided in the British air estimates. This raises Great Britain's total air force to 69 squadrons, compared with 140 squadrons maintained by France and 100 by Italy.

Of the new squadrons three are added to the home defense force, one to the army, and 2½ to the fleet. A squadron consists of 10 to 12 airplanes.

Progress continues to be made in replacing airplanes of wartime design by modern types. Preparations also are being made for carrying out long-distance flights with flying boats. A self-contained unit will visit Singapore and Australia this year.

## SOUTH DAKOTA FINDS STATE WITHOUT FUNDS

PIERRE, S. D., March 7 (Special)—The twentieth Legislature of South

Dakota left the State without an appropriation for the next biennium upon adjourning. W. J. Burow, Governor, vetoed the general appropriation bill with instructions that more revenue must be forthcoming or some of the items in the bill must be done away with so that the State might keep within the income for the biennium.

A two-day struggle failed to bring relief and now a special session looms.

## TREASURY ASKS \$450,000,000 LOAN

Gain in Tax Collections for March Expected—Banks Redeeming Notes

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Offerings of \$450,000,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness are announced by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as the regular March financing of the Treasury. The offerings, which will be in two series, are intended, with the balances on hand and the March tag receipts, to cover the Treasury's further cash requirements until the June quarterly tax period.

Although no estimate has been made as to the collections to be made during this month, Treasury officials anticipate a considerable increase over the collections in March, 1926, which aggregated \$499,028,740.

Mr. Mellon also announced that the federal reserve banks had been authorized to redeem in cash before March 15, at the holders' option, Treasury notes of Series B-1927, dated May 15, 1923, and maturing March 15, 1928, of which \$460,000,000 in the series is outstanding. It will be deemed at par and accrued interest to the date of redemption. They bear 4½ per cent interest.

The Treasury offerings both will be dated and bear interest from March 15, one series at 3½ per cent, being for six months and maturing Sept. 15, and the other at 3½ per cent, being for one year and maturing March 15, 1928. The six months' offering is \$150,000,000, while the year's offering is \$300,000,000.

The 4½ per cent Treasury notes maturing March 15 will be accepted at par in payment for the new certificates. Subscriptions, for which payment is to be tendered in Treasury notes maturing on that date, will be allotted 50 per cent up to one-half the amount of the respective offerings.

## DUTCH ECONOMIST TO VISIT AMERICA

By Wireless

THE HAGUE, March 7.—Dr. C. Vissering, international economist and president of the Netherlands Bank, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, will soon pay an unofficial visit to the United States, in order to meet prominent financiers, probably also the Federal Reserve Board.

Dr. Vissering will be accompanied by Dr. Ritter, chief of the general service of the Netherlands Bank.

## PEACE DEFERRED FOR NICARAGUA

Gen. Moncada Favors Ending War, but Awaits Orders—Marines for Matagalpa

MANAGUA, Nicar., March 7 (AP)—United States marines—135 of them—are on the way to Matagalpa to protect the Americans there from fighting between the Liberal and Conservative factions.

Maj. H. G. Bartlett, in charge of the contingent, has made it known a note will be sent immediately to Gen. Jose Moncada, the chief Liberal military leader, informing him that if the Liberals attack Matagalpa they will be fired on, as the marines are being sent for the express purpose of preventing combats that might jeopardize Americans and their interests.

The Liberal mission which journeyed to Muy Muy in the wilderness in an endeavor to bring peace to this war-torn country has failed in its first effort to stop hostilities.

The mission, composed of three prominent Liberals and accompanied by two American marine officers, has returned to Managua and reports that General Moncada and his associate, Luis Beltran Mandoval, with whom they conferred for four hours, told them that they were unable to bring about peace unless ordered to do so by Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who heads the Liberal Government. Arrangements for any cessation of hostilities must come from the Liberal president, they said.

Members of the mission, however, professed they had made progress toward peace. One of them said: "Although nothing definite has been gained by the trip, all agree that the first stone in the way of peace has been removed. Moncada's personal opinion is that peace is necessary for the good of the country. In fact, he said Nicaragua is not merely approaching a state of anarchy, but actually is in a state of anarchy now."

Those who made the trip were Carlos Morales, an attorney; Antonio Medrano, a neutral member of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court; Gustavo Arguello Cervantes, an attorney, and Arnaldo Ramirez, interpreter. They were accompanied on the journey by Maj. T. S. Clarke and Lieut. E. J. Moran of the United States Marine Corps, and three other Americans, two of whom were newsmen.

Discussing possibilities of concluding peace, Moncada expressed approval of the idea of American intervention in Nicaragua, with a military Governor ousting both the rival Presidents Diaz and Sacasa. The United States should guarantee early and fair elections, full amnesty, full payment of claims and fair party representation in case the warfare should be terminated. The peace proposals should be submitted through the United States Legation, as the Liberals are not willing to deal with President Diaz, he declared.

# A NEIGHBORLY WORD TO MR. STATLER

DEAR MR. STATLER:

WE have known for many years the romantic history of your great hotels and the development of Statler's service as the acme of the modern inn-keeper's art—the science of expert and hospitable entertainment.

We have lived in your hotels. We have observed that in Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, Detroit and New York the opening of a new Statler Hotel has greatly added to the importance of those cities. In each city your hotels have added public service facilities for comfort, enjoyment, and for business to which the nation contributes while your neighbors for hundreds of miles roundabout share the benefits.

For these reasons we are proud—and glad—that you have chosen to give New England the greatest achievement of your career in the service of the public—here to build your greatest hotel—your most expansive and sumptuous investment in the business to which you have devoted your life.

We feel that you, personally, have brought another world-famous public service organization—a new industry in itself—to New England. We know that you have enriched New England's vast resources by

many millions of dollars. We know that, as you prosper, New England will share not only the business you create but the All-New England service which Boston's great Statler Hotel and Office Building is equipped to render.

We appreciate and realize the tremendous strain under which you have worked in assuming this great undertaking, every detail of which you have supervised and directed personally.

And so we—and all your business neighbors in the Park Square District for whom we speak—wish to congratulate you on the completion of your largest and finest hotel.

As neighbors we welcome you to Boston and to Park Square—and as neighbors we take the friendly liberty of placing before the public this little tribute to you as a benefactor of New England, as a builder of a greater Boston, and as an eminent host who now extends Boston's welcome to the world. We are sure that the business interests of Boston will strive to make this the most successful of all Statler enterprises, and we congratulate you, sir, on your unbounded confidence in New England.

Cordially yours,

PARK SQUARE REAL ESTATE TRUST  
Amory Eliot Charles Francis Adams  
Frederick J. Bradley Edgar R. Champlin  
V. C. Bruce Wetmore  
W. J. McDonald J. Sumner Draper



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Millinery—Spring Opening

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## APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB PLANS TRIPS AND LECTURES

Virtually All the Year Is Open to Climbers and Hikers—  
Mr. Odell Will Tell of Expedition to Mt. Everest—  
Exhibition of Prize-Winning Prints Arranged

Several lectures of more than ordinary interest, two exhibitions, a camping trip to Mt. Chocoma, a week-end party at Dunstable, Mass., a supper, and the customary Saturday afternoon excursions, are announced for this month by the Appalachian Mountain Club in its March bulletin.

In addition there is a long list of outings, features for the "open" season, beginning April 1 and even including a Christmas trip to Mahoosuc Range with headquarters near Bethel, Me.

Virtually all the year is recognized as "open" by members of the club. Some of the outings are designated as camping trips, some as mountain climbing, some as hiking, and several are to be given over entirely to canoeing or rock climbing.

### Reached High Altitudes

Next Monday evening Noel E. Odell, who was a last year's expedition to Mt. Everest, is to give an illustrated lecture on that expedition, in Huntington Hall. Mr. Odell was a member of the 1922 and 1924 expeditions, also, and was the last man to see Mallory and Irvine when they started to climb the summit. He lived on the mountain for 12 consecutive days at an altitude of 23,000 feet and climbed twice in three days to an altitude of 26,700 feet.

Next Thursday evening at the Twentieth Century Club, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, chairman of the department of geology at Harvard University, is to give an illustrated lecture entitled "Across the Andes and Down the Amazon with a Geologist."

William Osgood Field, president of the Harvard Mountaineering Club, is to address the Appalachians on "Glacier Bay and the Fairweather Mountains of Alaska" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 24 at 8 p. m. Mr. Field was a member of an expedition which explored the Fairweather Peninsula in 1926. He will use motion pictures and slides to show activities of the expedition on the glaciers.

### Display of Photography

The exhibition of prize winning prints in the seventh annual competition of "American Photography" will be given at the club on March 14 to 26. From March 28 to April 9 there will be an exhibition of photographs from the Sella Collec-

tion illustrating the region to be visited by the Alpine climbing party. Week-end trips for the spring have been arranged as follows: March 18-20, Mount Chocoma, N. H.; March 22-24, Idelwild Farm, Dunstable; April 16-19, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard; May 28-30, Wonalancet, N. H.; June 17-19, Manomet, Mass.; July 2-4, Three-Island, N. H.; July 2-10, One-Hundred Mile Water, Connecticut and the Berkshires of Massachusetts to Mount Greylock. A "pow-wow" on the subject of rock climbing is to be held at the clubhouse 5 Joy Street on March 15 at 7:45 p. m.

There was such an enthusiastic response to last year's program of rock climbing that an even better one has been planned for this year. The first outing will be on April 2 and will be followed by trips every Saturday through April, May and June. Week-end trips will be taken April 14-15 to Pawtucket Hills, N. H.; May 28-30 to Huntington Ravine and Pinkham Notch, N. H.; June 11-12 to Crow Hill, Leominster, Mass.; June 25-26 to Joe English Hill, New Boston, N. H.

### Canoing Trips Planned

Canoing trips have been scheduled as follows: April 16-17 and April 23-24, Piscataquog River, N. H.; Franchetown to New Boston; April 30-May 1, Squannacook River, from West Townsend to Groton, or Quabog River, in the vicinity of Warren; May 18-19, Charles River, from West Medway to Charlestown Village; May 28-30, Rhode trip through wild part of Rhode Island.

For June the club is planning a camping trip in the Green Mountains; for July, a field meeting at Colchester, Mass., at North Chatham, N. H., and a walk on the Presidential Range; for August, a camp at Intervale, N. H.; for September, a range walk in the Green Mountains, an excursion to the Adirondacks, with headquarters on Lake George and an autumn excursion of 10 days at the Crawford House, White Mountains.

In addition, an Alpine climbing party is being gotten up for August, and a trip to Honolulu is being planned for 1928. The trip to Honolulu is to be made by the ship, Honolulu, Paradise Valley (Mt. Rainier), and Yellowstone National Park. Tentative dates are July 19 to Aug. 4.

### Display of Photography

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## GERMANY REVIVING, SAYS DR. GARFIELD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 7 (Special)—Germany is coming back to its full powers, according to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, and founder of the Institute of Politics which meets every summer at Williams College, who has just returned from a two month trip to Berlin, Paris, Geneva, and London.

Going to Europe with the chief purpose of procuring speakers for the Institute of Politics next summer, he talked with diplomatic and governmental officials in each of the four capitals.

"I was impressed," said Dr. Garfield, "with the decided change that has come over Europe in the last two years. I had not been in Berlin since 1914 and hence cannot form opinions of post-war days compared with those of the present. But the way the people appeared, the life in the streets, the attitude of the people in Berlin, indicated a hopeful forward-looking state of mind."

"This was confirmed by our own people who are over there, such as the reparations payment group, official chiefs of the foreign offices, etc., with whom I talked. It was apparently true that the moment their finances were stabilized hope returned to Germany."

### RENT BILLS BEFORE HOUSE

The Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature today reported to the House of Representatives the bills proposed by the Special Commission on Necessaries of Life to continue in effect the emergency rent statutes enacted in 1918, and to provide for the protection of tenants from unreasonable eviction.

The preparation of the original bill estimates the duty of the departmental heads. The bills are studied in detail by the budget commission and later after the Mayor has approved the appropriation bill, it is submitted to the Council. The appropriations for maintenance of the various city departments are controlled by a tax limit authorized by the State Legislature, and in this respect, Boston differs from every other city in the Commonwealth; so that while the Charter requires the budget to be submitted by the Mayor within 30 days after the beginning of the fiscal year, in actual practice it is not submitted to the Council for final approval until after the Legislature determines how much Boston may be allowed to appropriate.

### Council's Power on Loans

The budget commission also prepares necessary loan orders, which the Mayor desires to submit to the Council. The Council has the power to initiate loans, but not to initiate ordinary appropriations. Previous to the passage of the annual budget, department heads are authorized to expend not exceeding one-third of the previous year's departmental appropriation.

The board of assessors, of which Edward T. Kelly is chairman, also has a part in determining the amount of money which shall be collected from the people.

The assessors, having been notified of the amount of the state, tax and the Metropolitan District assessment by the State Treasurer, and having been notified of the appropriations for departments, total all these amounts in order to determine requirements for the taxes which must be levied.

### Under the Law the Assessors are

authorized to deduct from this total the estimated revenue for the year, other than taxes, to an amount not exceeding the total of the previous year. They are also authorized by law to deduct from this total, the amount estimated by the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation that will be available to the city from the state income tax. A further surplus cash is on hand at the beginning of the year.

### Net Amount Determined

As a result of these deductions, the net amount of the city's tax requirements is determined at the rate of taxation per each \$1000 worth of real and personal property is ascertained. They are also authorized by law to deduct from this total, the amount estimated by the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation that will be available to the city from the state income tax. A further surplus cash is on hand at the beginning of the year.

### After the Rate has been Determined

the assessors are required to submit to the city collector within a reasonable time the list with their warrants, and it is customary, in Boston, for the assessors to submit the bills for taxes as well.

### Any taxpayer feeling that he has

been overassessed, may make an application for abatement within six months after the date of the tax bill, and if the assessors find that there has been an unreasonable tax levied, they have the power to grant an abatement. They may also abate taxes upon notice sent to them by the collector, notifying them of his inability to collect taxes by reason of absence, poverty, insolvency, bankruptcy or other inability.

### And how does the city get the

money it needs? For the perennial problem of all city collectors, that of collecting last year George H. Johnson, present city collector, obtained \$60,896,970. Approximately \$10,000,000 was received as the income from various city departments and as Boston's share of the state income tax revenue.

### But what a city collector cannot

obtain causes the problem. Last year Boston had uncollected taxes amounting to \$6,638,112.75. This was 10.80 per cent of the assessed taxes. In 1925, \$5,355,244.37 remained uncollected, or 10.64 per cent of the assessed taxes.

### Poll Taxes Hard to Collect

Last year the city failed to collect 40 per cent of the poll taxes. These totals will be appreciably decreased as the city continues its efforts to obtain back taxes, but the delay in collections, and the ultimate defaults caused by changed residences, insolvencies and like conditions, place a considerable burden upon the rest of the city's taxpayers.

### Another problem which confronts

the auditor and the city treasurer, Frank L. Brier, is the almost continual necessity of borrowing money in anticipation of taxes, since tax payments are not due until September, and the government must be kept in operation in the meantime. The annual interest payments for such borrowed money varies from \$200,000 to twice that amount, dependent upon the amount needed and the fluctuation of interest rates.

### To remedy this condition, the pro-

posal has been frequently advanced that half of the taxes should come from the first of each year and the remainder on July 1. The first payment would be half of the previous year's tax, the next payment being adjusted to the assessment of the current year.

### Mr. Brier, city treasurer, is also

the treasurer of Suffolk County, treasurer of the board of commissioners of the sinking funds and custodian of the teachers' retirement fund. The heads of the financial departments are all appointed by the Mayor and are directly responsible to him.

Students at Roxbury Memorial High School Who Will Do Three Hours' Daily Work in Boston Department Stores.

First Row, Left to Right: Helen Rawson, Evelyn Cohen, Minnie Liebon, Sarah Cohen, Bertha Clark, Sandra Robbins, Dorothy Graffey.

Second Row, Left to Right: Martha Butler, Hazel Ward, Charlotte Frankel, Sara Kaffin, Mrs. Jennings (teacher), Mae Cohen, Frances Stone, Ida Beaders, Esther Bell.

Third Row, Left to Right: Alice Pawelkopf, Olga Pinew, Edith Snyder, Evelyn Rea, Alice Gardner, Lillian Golden, Evelyn McCabe, Anna Carlson, Florence Gradance, Edith Bernstein.

Fourth Row, Left to Right: Sylvia Vernon, Gertrude Abrams, Gertrude Anderson, Anna Madden.

## Learning to Sell and Selling Linked by School-Store Course

Theory and Practice of Salesmanship Are Combined in  
New High School Classes Working Part Time as  
Regular Employees in Boston Department Stores

Practical training of Boston High School girls, who are studying salesmanship course by actual experience in the big department and retail stores of this city, during specific hours daily, began today when a co-operative experiment that is expected to lead to new fields in vocational training, was started by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This follows a similar plan that has been operating successfully in Springfield, Mass., for some time.

In establishing the new "co-operative store training course" with 31 girls and the Memorial High School, Roxbury officials of the school department say that they are preparing the students to fill a need which has long existed. The girls are to report at school as usual, daily, and receive four periods of school work in salesmanship, English, economics and store arithmetic.

### Gain Goes Both Ways

Stores that provide the opportunity for the pupils to glean actual experience also gain themselves. The hours that the pupils are to be in the stores are the hours when the regular personnel and the peak business of the day is usually in the early afternoon. In addition to giving pupils the opportunity for actual experience, the stores pay them a small weekly remuneration.

Stores that are co-operating in this new experiment, are: Jordan Marsh Company; William Filene Sons Company; R. H. White Company; Gilchrist & Co.; C. H. Hovey Company; The Shepard Store; R. H. Stearns Company; E. T. Slattery Company; Conner & Co.

Each of these stores has its educational department and through it, with co-operation from the salesmanship teacher at the school, the girls will receive training to prepare them for store work.

Miss Myrtle Dickson, the first woman to be appointed as headmaster of a Boston high school, is the principal of the Memorial High School, where 42 girl pupils were selected as prospects for the preliminary experience training. Of these 31 began today the new experiment.

Mrs. Mary C. Jennings, under whom the salesmanship instruction will be carried on at the school, is well qualified to supervise this experience. Having a graduate of the Prince School for Store Service and previous to that, having been employed as saleswoman and assistant buyer in one of the Boston stores, Mrs. Jennings will have the marking of credits to the pupils for their service in the stores under her direction.

### Plan to Run Until July

The stores are to continue the plan after the schools close, and up to July 1 this year the work to be done six days every week. If the plan is satisfactory after three months' trial, a new agreement probably will be drawn up in May between schools and stores for the start of the fall term.

Pupils who desire—particularly during rush seasons—may work overtime in the stores after 3 p. m., but none may be required to remain after 5:50 p. m. under the present agreement. All overtime shall be paid for by the stores at the same rate per hour as students are paid regularly for the three-hour daily period, states the agreement.

Prior to permanent employment to be given by the stores to satisfactory members of this class who are in their employ. All pupils are subject to the same store discipline and also to discharge for cause, on the same basis as any other employees, except that the school department is to be notified by the store prior to the discipline, suspension or discharge.

### HARVARD ELECTS CHASE

John P. Chase '28 of Milton, Mass., was elected captain of the Harvard University hockey team for next season, today. Chase played as alternate center on the squad this season. He holds a letter won in baseball, playing second base, and is a former Milton and Phillips Exeter Academy athlete.

## YALE PLANNING 'WORLD' DINNER

Alumni to Be Gathered in  
200 Centers to Start  
Endowment Campaign

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7 (Special)—A "round-the-world" dinner, attended by the greatest number of graduates of a single university ever assembled at one time, and one of the greatest rallies for any single cause ever held, will take place on the evening of April 20.

Plans for this event were revealed today by George Farmlay Day, treasurer of Yale University, and chairman of the executive committee for the Yale Endowment Fund, and by Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the national dinner committee. Invitations are being mailed to more than 30,000 graduates and former students of Yale University now residing "in 66 foreign countries, as well as in every political division beneath the United States flag."

More than 400 local committees in various parts of the world are already working to gather the alumni into at least 200 large centers, according to the announcement, where the banquet programs will include addresses by distinguished Yale graduates. No fewer than 7000 Yale men will be invited to attend the sections of the dinner to be held in New York City.

Other cities in which attendances varying from several hundred upward are expected include New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco

### Better 'Movies' Effort Begins

With Study of Trade's Progress

Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
Opens Intensive Examination of Entire Motion Picture Fields—Editor Urges Less Lurid Notices

The Massachusetts State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the leadership of Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, state motion picture conference director, today applied itself to an intensive study of what motion pictures have accomplished, socially, morally and economically, and how their "admittedly important" influence may be bettered by the obtaining of "Better Pictures for Better People."

The conference, which opened with a luncheon, at which the 15 county W. C. T. U. presidents, the president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Arthur Devereux Potter of Greenfield, and representatives of the Commonwealth and city of Boston were present.

The discussion was led by former Gov. Carl E. Milliken of Maine, representing Will H. Hayes, and by John C. Brimblecom, editor of the New York Graphic, taking the side of influence which can be exerted by the newspapers in obtaining pictures of a higher order.

Mrs. Leonard saw in today's meeting the fruition of a project she has studied for three years, of making it possible for Massachusetts, hitherto a pioneer state in many civic betterment programs, to pioneer in motion picture betterment.

### First Organized Action

She said today that the meeting represented the first organized, concerted action toward a concrete achievement in a field which, though it is crystallized in one of the youngest industries in the United States, has, during its comparatively short existence, come to represent a phenomenal power, particularly among youth.

She said the pattern of the conference had been framed to graphically present what is already known about the accomplishments of the films and to draw, upon that basis, certain constructive plans for the future. She said that the fact that the constructive always takes natural precedence over the destructive policy, when the underlying idea is right, would be exemplified from the beginning in this new undertaking of the state association, and that concerted effort would be made from the first to influence producers to make the type of picture representing education and high moral tone.

She declared that, simple, home pictures would be made in increasing numbers, and that pictures depicting law-breaking as funny and the drinking of liquor as normal, and right would gradually disappear.

Mrs. Alice Gertrude Ropes, president of the Massachusetts State W. C. T. U., greeted the conference and spoke specifically of the possibilities of the motion picture department for increasing the membership and influence of the organization.

In general it was the emphatic sentiment of the conference, as shown in some informal discussion following the speaking, that the day of the poor or actually detrimental picture is waning and that the great motion picture public, so far from deserving to be considered cheap-minded, is finding in itself new standards to which the motion picture producers not only must conform in their picture making, but will wish, once it is clearly defined.

## MOTOR SHOW IN FULL SWING

Hotels Crowded—Nash Officials at Luncheon—  
Safety Talks Attract

With the silver jubilee of the Boston Automobile Show in full swing at Mechanics Building, officials expected the crowd of 25,000 who visited the exhibit on the opening date last Saturday to be exceeded today. Hotels were crowded with those who had come to witness the motor display of 22 cars under one roof, in Huntington Avenue, and hundreds of others along "Automobile Row" extending from Governor Square along Commonwealth Avenue well into Brighton and Allston.

### Luncheon was held at the Copley-

place this noon for Nash officials who were welcomed by C. P. Rockwell, Inc., New England distributors. M. M. Pettit, vice-president and assistant general manager, and E. H. McCarthy, general sales manager, both of the Nash Motors Company, were guests.

Another luncheon will be held tomorrow for Oakland-Pontiac dealers, who will be addressed by W. R. Tracy, vice-president and general manager of the Oakland Motor Car Company, and E. B. Sawyer, eastern sales manager, who have covered 22 important distributing points in a flying trip. They will be guests of F. C. Sibley, Boston district manager, while here.

### Many Visit Safety Talks

Many persons were attracted to the directors' room, the rear of the second floor of Paul Revere Hall at 2 o'clock, when the first half-hour safety talk arranged by Chester I. Campbell and the Massachusetts Safety Council was delivered.

The series of talks is part of the general safety campaign which the Boston Automobile Club is planning for the first three weeks of April. Included among the speakers who will talk at the show are experts on automobile brakes, lights, traffic and other subjects pertinent to safety work. The talks will start every day at 2 o'clock and be continued every half-hour until 9:30 p. m.

And while visitors to the show itself were held spellbound by many of the displays, side by side, were busy making engagements with prospects and negotiating sales. Everywhere one heard talk of more sales, higher percentages, larger distribution, this year than ever before.

For instance, in one booth of the show, the dealer for the new year's local manager, that retail deliveries of Whippet and Willys-Knight cars in New England for February were 140 per cent of the quota set for the month in the 300,000-car-year program set for the Willys-Overland Company.

Good Volume for March. Advance orders already placed for delivery in March, he said, are 130 per cent of the March quota on the same basis, and indications at the present time are that the total March volume will be 160 per cent of the established quota.

Deliveries in February, he added, were 100 per cent greater than for the same month last year, and March orders on hand for immediate delivery are 115 per cent ahead of the total for the same month last year.

While at another booth one is told that there are 45,000 owners of Hupmobile Sixes. Still another exhibit, and this of Chevrolet cars, bespeaks a \$1,500,000 expansion program whereby a new system of replacement parts distribution and uniform prompt service on parts will be available for ever Chevrolet owner in the United States. The plan involves the establishment of six new major supply depots, supplementing in a service way, the enormously increased production of the plant from 1,000 to 1,000,000 cars a year, and a \$1,000,000 factory expansion launched during 1928.

A force of 40 service promotion representatives, whose sole duty is to oversee the installation of model equipment and service facilities at the establishments of Chevrolet dealers, have already completed 1600 of these modern plants, meeting the strict standards set up by the factory. During the year just coming still further emphasis is to be given to the installation of model service equipments by the 4000 Chevrolet dealers in this country.

Then again the Buick Motor Company is completing a \$7,000,000 program which increases production capacity of the plant from 1,000 to 1,200 cars a day. Among the most important of the new units is a gray iron foundry now under construction, which will cost \$5,000,000.

### ELECTIONS ARE HELD

IN SEVEN MAINE CITIES

PORTLAND, Me., March 7 (A)—Municipal elections were held today in seven Maine cities. In addition, special elections in Waterville and Biddeford panacies in the Legislature were being held.

Mayors Robert J. Wiseman, Democrat, and Lewis G. Smith, Republican, of Saco, were unopposed for re-election. In Ellsworth, Frank L. Heath, Democrat, who served as Mayor seven years ago, had no opposition for another term in that office. Mayors Herbert A. Little of Waterville and George H. Minott of South Portland, Republicans, Charles H. Cahill of Bath and Frank A. Hovey of Eastport, Democrats, faced contests.

### CAPE LAND CASE

MAY GO TO COURT

Hearing on the petition of Raymond M. Adams, Brookline, against Samuel D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, and six others for reviving prior claims to land on Cape Cod which have been abandoned for more than a century, and in some cases almost centuries, before a justice of the Supreme Court has been set for next Friday.

The question which resolves itself about an issue between two parties, both of whom claim title to the land in Duxbury, may be tested before the full bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Adams sought leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto and should be granted such an extraordinary petition, an inquiry would be conducted by the Attorney-General, it is said.

## RADIO CONTROL BOARD TO MEET

Heterodyning Forms First  
Problem to Be Studied,  
Mr. Caldwell Says

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7.—The first meeting of the Federal Board of Radio Control will be held in Washington next week, according to an announcement by Orestes H. Caldwell of New York, one of the five men named for this board by President Coolidge. It is expected that the meeting will be largely informal, owing to the absence of the chairman, Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, who is in Shanghai.

"He is expected back in about five weeks and until then we are not likely to develop anything," Mr. Caldwell said.

Owing to the failure of Congress to pass the deficiency appropriation bill last week, the board is operating without funds. Mr. Caldwell, and will be obliged to borrow a staff from the Department of Commerce until the funds are provided.

The main problem before the board is the planning of an efficient radio-casting program, with the least possible injury to existing stations and the radio industry, as a whole. Mr. Caldwell continued. He emphasized that while the board has full power to carry out its decisions, it is the policy of the members to work slowly and with caution.

"The real problems just now," he said, "are the matters of overlapping and heterodyning. Overlapping is where there are two powerful stations close to each other—for example, in the same city. When both are radio-casting, the program of one is likely to overlap into the other, causing confusion in the instruments in households."

### COMPENSATION ACT

CHANGES ARE MADE

The legislative committee on Labor and Industries today reached a decision upon its report on the revision of the workmen's compensation act, the point of principal interest being that the committee will recommend an increase in the range of compensation payments to a minimum of \$9 a week and a maximum of \$18 a week.

The present range is from \$7 to \$16 a week, and the special commission which investigated the subject last year recommended a \$19 maximum. The committee report also will cover a score of points raised in the report of the special commission.

### HULL HOUSE WORKER TO SPEAK

Because of the unusual opportunity afforded by the visit of Miss Edith deNancré, director of dramatics at Hull House, Chicago, the regular meeting of the Boston Social Union will be postponed to March 14 at 11 a. m., Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street. The meeting will be in charge of the Boston Social Union committee on dramatics; Miss Elizabeth Miller, chairman; Miss deNancré will read her paper prepared for the conference on dramatics held at the Yale Theater in New Haven and there will be reports from that conference.

## YALE TO STUDY SCHOOL FILMS

(Continued from Page 1)

to development in this field, the amazing fact remains that there is no country in the world where, outside the schoolroom, a wider appeal is being made to the eye than in the country. We mention but three illustrations of this—modern advertising, the motion picture industry, and the picture newspaper. In each of these fields we are an acknowledged leader, and other nations are measuring their own efforts and successes in terms of American enterprise in these fields. The power of the motion picture, cartoon and modern advertising devices to mold opinion, cultivate taste and inspire action is accepted without cavil or question.

"Yale University is interested in working out a more comprehensive type of program. Its task is in part that of capitalizing and co-ordinating the various means which it already possesses for this—modern advertising, the motion picture industry, and the picture newspaper. Wherever such work has been undertaken in the past, there has been a lack of such co-ordination. The bases for such an extension of its activities are the following:

"It would appear that, as was needed was a bringing together of schools and departments under a responsible and competent head, who would see to it that they functioned as a unit, and that the visual sense would render that important service of which it is capable; and that these great forces in modern life to which we have already alluded would reflect a refined, an elevating and a discriminating outlook upon the world."

### FRIGIDAIRE FORCE

HEARS OFFICIALS

Frigidaire factories, a division of General Motors Corporation, at Dayton, O., are turning out 50,000 electric refrigerator machines a month. E. G. Blechler, president, told 700 salesmen and officials of the Boston district at a convention at the Hotel Somerset, which closed Saturday, in tracing the \$20,000,000 expansion program of the company. "On the loyalty and efficiency of the service, technical and sales forces rest the responsibility for success," he said. H. W. Newell, general manager of Boston distribution, presided.

While Prof. Harry R. Wellman of the Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., estimated there are 300,000 frigidaire in use today, he pointed out that with \$2,000,000,000 being invested in new homes there is a large opportunity for new business therein. John A. High, president-treasurer of the Howe Electric Light & Power Equipment Company, New England distributors for frigidaire, was also present.

Other speakers included Peter McInerney, sales manager; H. G. Elrod, manager of the dealers; I. G. Phillips, C. E. Greenwood, manager of the appliance department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company; E. E. Whiting, and E. A. Terhune Jr., frigidaire state supervisor.

### Registered at the Christian

Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mark R. Stanley, Bradford, O.; Allen E. Erickson, Chicago, Ill.; Earl E. Jeele, New York City; F. J. Reilly, New York City.



## WOMEN SWIMMERS LOWER MORE MARKS

**Records in Two Days**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7 (AP)—Mermaids of the New York Women's Swimming Association splashed their way to three world records at the Pennsylvania Athletic Union's annual

Miss Agnes Geraghty, holder of many back-stroke records, also a member of the W. S. A., clipped  $\frac{1}{8}$ s. from her own mark in the 200-meter breast-stroke. Her time was 3m. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.

United States medley title, bettered the time of Miss Carin Nilsson at St. Augustine in 1925 in winning the 300-yard medley event. Her time was 4m. 36s., four-fifths of a second better than the former mark.

In the 300-yard medley relay a team of W. S. A. girls composed of Miss Geraghty, Miss Eileen O'Mara and

second off the best performance in the event by covering the distance in 3m. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

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**UNIVERSITY CLUB WINS**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7 (Special)—Capt. George Owen Jr. and his University Club hockey team of Boston made its first appearance at the Arena.

star team chosen from the Western New England Amateur League by a 1-to-3 score. The University Club found the opposition difficult in the first period, but in the second period Owen and his mates traced away to score four goals, which clinched the contest. Douglas Everett, former Dartmouth hockey captain, joined Owen in giving the feature performances of the night.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 7 (Special) — The University of Oklahoma wrestling team won the match of the season here Saturday by taking a close contest, 12 to 9, from Kansas State Agricultural College. The match was marked by upsets. M. W. Reed '27, Kansas State heavyweight, won his first match of the year by defeating Dee Foliart '23, Sooner heavyweight. In the 175-pound class, C.

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## MONTREAL AND CHICAGO GAIN

Americans Lose to Boston as Pirates Are Downed by Canadiens, 2 to 1

## NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	5	12	78	64	45
Boston	17	3	16	80	72	37
Chicago	16	2	19	98	84	34
Pittsburgh	12	3	21	57	75	27
Detroit	10	2	24	87	84	22

## CANADIAN DIVISION

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Ottawa	25	4	8	71	59	54
Canadiens	22	2	12	77	59	46
Montreal	18	2	14	85	67	40
Americans	17	2	19	84	72	36
Toronto	12	2	21	70	82	26

## TUESDAY

Canadiens at Montreal.

Pittsburgh at Boston.

Chicago at Detroit.

MONTREAL, March 7 (Special).—

Tight defensive play throughout was

backed up by spectacular work

in the two goals by Benedict and

Chabot, proved too strong for all

the attacks staged by the New

York Rangers and the Maroons here

on Saturday night in a National Hockey

League game, after 80 minutes of

scoreless play, the two teams skated

off the ice with a division of the points.

The addition to their total in the

standing gives the Canadiens a point

hold on third place in the Canadian

group over the New York Americans

and with each team having only

six games to play, the Canadiens

have an excellent chance to qualify for

the playoff for the group title.

The Maroons started off with a stirring

effort to secure a lead but found the

Rangers' defense and Chabot too

strong for their attacks and gradually

they were forced to play a less

aggressive style of hockey and the

Rangers then went on a fruitless hunt

for goals, finding the Maroon defense

just as strong as their own had been.

The summary:

MONTREAL RANGERS

Slebert, Carson, Iw.

Stewart, Phillips, C. W. Cook, Thompson

Broadbent, Oatman, Iw. F. Cook, Boyd

Munro, Donnelly, Iw. F. Cook, Boyd

Dutton, Noble, Iw. F. Cook, Boyd

Benedict, C. W. Cook, Thompson

Score—Montreal 2, New York 0.

Referee—Cooper. Smeaton and George

Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m.

periods and 20m. overtime.

TORONTO, March 7 (Special).—The

last-place teams of the two groups of

the National Hockey League, Toronto

and Detroit, provided a smart and

interesting game here on Saturday night,

and while the local team won, 4 to 2,

the score hardly does justice to the

loosers who had a good margin on the

play in the last period, but could not

beat Roach.

The game started off as if it was

going to be a heavy-scoring affair,

three goals being counted in the first

15 minutes and the third one put the

Leafs in front for the remainder of the

game. In the final period the players

staged a determined and prolonged

tack which nearly tied the score; but

with less than three minutes to play

Bailey and Carson combined to score

the best goal of the game and this made

the result sure.

Both teams set a fast pace at the

start and play ranged up and down

the ice and the style adopted by both

teams enabled the two goals to be

the state of the game, Roach being

particularly effective in the first

period and Roach in the second and

third. The summary:

DETROIT

Keeling, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Bailey, Carson, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Batterson, McCaffrey, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Corbett, Brydges, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Hart, Henson, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Roach, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Score—Detroit 4, Toronto 2. Goals

by Keeling 2, Bailey 1, Carson 1.

Referee—R. W. Wilson. Time—Three

20m. periods and 15m. overtime.

OTTAWA, March 7 (Special).—A

rush by Trapp, who passed to Mc-

Veigh after 18m. 40s. of overtime play

here on Saturday, gave Chicago a

3-to-1 victory over Ottawa, 4 to 1,

But, whereas Pittsburgh reached the

heights of its efforts in the second

period, the visitors seemed to have

something in reserve for the final drive

and two goals brought them from be-

hind to victory.

Milks put the locals in the lead in

the first period, but thereafter made

scarcely any use of his efforts. More-

no, speed skater of the

Canadiens figured in both of their

goals, and easily upheld the wide

reputation he enjoys all over the circuit.

CANADIENS PITTSBURGH

Gagne, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Lapine, Morin, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Hart, Joliat, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Gardner, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Langlois, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Leduc, Mantha, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Hainesworth, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Score—Canadiens 2, Pittsburgh 1. Goals

by Moreno, Gagne for Canadiens, Milks

for Pittsburgh. Referee—L. E. Marsh.

Toronto and W. P. Hughes, Kingston.

Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Boston Bruins made more cer-

tain of their place in the National

Hockey League playoff by defeating

the New York Americans by a score of

5 to 1 in the New Boston Arena Satur-

day night before a capacity house. The

contest was in the nature of a return

affair for the Americans had defeated

previously in New York the Tuesday

evening by a score of 3 to 0.

The locals started slowly in the first

period, but with increasing speed of

the New York defense weakened

and finally the Boston team forced two

openings to the net when Cleghorn

scored unassisted and Fredrickson

scored the second goal 33 seconds later,

converting a rebound of another Cleghorn

shot.

Galbraith made his first and the

second period on after 18 minutes of

play. The third period saw two more for Boston

when Coutt took a pass from Stuart

and scored, and then after 10 minutes

Galbraith completed the scoring on a

pass from Oliver. The summary:

BOSTON NEW YORK

Galbraith, Stuart, Meeking, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Fredrickson, Herbert, Stuart, C. W. Cook, Thompson

Oliver, Herbert, Stuart, C. W. Cook, Thompson

Hitchman, Cleghorn, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Coutt, Shore, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Winkler, Iw. F. Cook, Thompson

Score—Boston 5, New York 1. Goals

by Galbraith 2, Coutt, Fredrickson, Stuart

for Boston, Referee—Dr. Edward

Leary, Ottawa, and E. P. Enright, Boston. Time—Three 20m.

periods.

COLLEGE SPORTING SCORES

BASKETBALL

Pennsylvania 32, Columbia 24.

Dartmouth 30, Cornell 20.

Harvard 25, Yale 15.

Syracuse 48, Penn State 21.

Yale 25, Princeton 18.

Lehigh 35, Lafayette 26.

Amherst 33, Wesleyan 26.

Purdue 29, Minnesota 28.

Muskegon 25, Western Reserve 25.

Wisconsin 25, Illinois 18.

Indiana 44, Northwestern 25.

Chicago 42, Mercer 41.

Denison 42, Oberlin 37.

Amherst 33, Worcester P. I. 26.

M. I. T. 25, Clark 17.

Notre Dame 31, Creighton 17.

Yale 25, Boston 15.

Colgate 22, Buffalo 21.

Seabrook 46, Drake 21.

Sla. A. 46, Grinnell 21.

Yale 56, Pennsylvania 18.

Syracuse 24, Columbia 18.

Annapolis 20, Princeton 17.

Toronto 4, McGill 29.

FENCING

Annapolis 4, Dartmouth 3.

Washington 14, Yale 13.

Pennsylvania 3, Cornell 13.

Columbia 10, Princeton 7.

J. B. Saltus Club, Harvard 5.

HOCKEY

M. I. T. 3, Brown 0.

Columbia 15, West Point 0.

Cornell 12, Pennsylvania 9.

West Virginia 23, Notre Dame 0.

Yale 18, Princeton 5.

Illinois 12, Michigan 9.

## Progress Shown by Newcomers

United States Squash Tennis Tourney Starts at Harvard Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7.—The great

progress of the newcomers in the sport

of squash tennis was illustrated in a

number of cases on Saturday, when

the annual championship of the United

States started on the courts of the

Harvard Club, the inaugurator of the

sport as a relief from the weak play

of squash racquets.

One player who is still outside the

official ranking defeated a former

member of the first 10, when J. S.

Davidson, the former Yale University

diving star, defeated Basil Harris of

the Princeton Club, while Harry K.

Cross, winner of the Class C cham-

pionship, advanced by the default of

his clubmate in the Yale Club, D. S.

Baker.

The greatest surprise of the day

came when Jerome L. Kerbeck of the

Columbia University Club, still in the

Class B ranks, defeated George G. Da-

vidson, one of the Class A team of the

Crescent Athletic Club, holding a half-

cent point in the United States ranking

last year.

August J. Cordier, former United

States champion, played a hard battle

to defeat Dallas W. Haines, runner-

up for the Class B championship, be-

ing forced to three games and coming

from behind to win after Haines had

the lead at 10-2 in the deciding game.

The score was 12-15, 15-7, 15-12.

For the first time in the history of

the tourney, the winner of the western

championship took the journey from

Omaha to compete in the nationals.

George L. Stocking, who captured the

title last month at St. Louis, defeated

C. F. Fuller of the home club after a

well-fought battle, 17-15, 10-15,

15-6. He will meet the national vet-

eran champion, Harold R. Mitchell,

a member of the first 10, this afternoon.

Thomas R. Coward and Rowland H.

Haines, the outstanding favorites for

the crown now held by William V. R.

Hyde, who is not competing, each ad-

vanced. Coward had a hard struggle

to dispose of the veteran, Charles M.

Bull, being carried to extra points in

both of the games before winning at

15-17, 17-14, but Haines advanced by

default, through the failure of W. E.

Chambers of the New York Athletic

Club to appear.

A number of the other victors came

through by the slightest of margins,

but in each case the ranking played

to beat the defense. The summary:

UNIVERSITY SQUASH TENNIS

CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated C.

M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-15,

17-11.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated D.

W. Haines, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-12,

15-12.

H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, defeated

D. S. Baker, Princeton Club, 15-12,

15-10.

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club,

defeated L. H. Sonnborn, Yale Club,

15-10, 15-12.

G. L. Stocking, University Club of

Omaha, defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard

Club, 17-15, 10-15, 15-6.

H. R. Mitchell, Princeton Club, defeated

Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic

Club, 15-15.

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, de-

feated J. D. Kennedy, Columbia Uni-

versity Club, 15-15.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated

Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 17-15,

17-11.

E. R. Lagrang, Crescent Athletic Club,

defeated G. G. Davidson, New York

Athletic Club, 15-15, 17-11, 15-12.

H. G. Connor, Crescent Athletic Club,

defeated C. W. Dingle, Inter-Atlantic

Club, 15-14, 12-15, 15-11.

K. K. Cross, Yale Club, won from D.

S. Baker, Yale Club, by default.

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, de-

feated



## LIQUOR BUYER LAW ADVOCATED

Governor Brewster Would  
Have Purchaser Guilty  
With the Seller

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7 (Special).—Making the purchaser legally responsible as an accessory to the crime of selling intoxicating liquor, was urged by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster at the solution of the prohibition problem, in addressing Augusta High School students this morning on Temperance Day.

The Governor, although not referring directly to the recently introduced bill of Senator Foster calling for such legal responsibility of liquor patrons in this State, indicated his belief in the proposed legislation which is similar to a bill recently passed by the New Hampshire House despite an adverse committee report.

"From the standpoint of law enforcement," said the Governor, "there could probably be no measure that would more effectively ally the appetites that are the sole cause of society."

Governor Brewster continued as follows: "Recognition of the responsibility of the buyer only means the application of the otherwise universal rule of the criminal law. The reputable purchaser will then place himself at the mercy of every outlaw with whom he deals. Turning of State's evidence may at any time convict the purchaser of a crime."

"Meanwhile, there is an insidious propaganda that personal liberty is at stake. What crimes are committed in that name! Every rule of this school and almost every law of society is a restriction of personal liberty, but it is the considered conclusion of civilization that these laws represent progress. Society is liberating itself from the bondage of supporting a great number of unfortunate sunk in poverty and crime."

"Obedience to law is liberty, and that means moral and scientific and economic, as well as social law. The youth of America will examine and determine this matter for themselves."

"In the tremendously complex economic and social life of today, power and freedom are the reward of clear heads and sound bodies. In the old days an athlete in training who indulged in liquor was regarded as a traitor to the cause. Indulgence today makes a boy a traitor to himself and to all the advantages the American youth enjoys."

**Sweet Clover Is Rising From Weed Class  
to Rank of Forage Plant and Fertilizer**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence).—Sweet clover, until a comparatively few years ago, regarded merely as a noxious weed, is coming into its own, largely as a pasture crop. In two northwestern states alone, Minnesota and North Dakota, approximately 400,000 acres now are devoted to the once "neglected weed," figures compiled by agronomists here show.

Beekeepers for many years knew that it made suitable bee pasture and scattered its seeds along roadsides and in waste places. Thus many a well-meaning beekeeper established a poor reputation as a propagator of "weeds." But sweet clover has found its proper place in the farming system, though the process has been slow owing largely to prejudice and the fact that common clovers have grown so luxuriantly that sweet clover did not seem to be needed.

Thousands of motorists, traveling throughout the country, have been attracted by its peculiar sweet odor, and now that leading agronomists are advocating a more widespread planting of this "weed," tourists may expect to find this odor wafted not alone from the roadside but from large fields.

"It has gained more rapid adoption than any other forage plant that I have seen come before the public," Prof. J. H. Shepherd of the North Dakota Agricultural College said. But it is valued not only as a pasture crop but also for its fertilizing qualities. Clovers, Prof. Andrew Boss of the Minnesota Agricultural College

said, belong to the class of plants that have the power of acquiring the free nitrogen from the air, and estimates have been made that Minnesota farmers would have to apply 7,110 tons of commercial fertilizing chemicals at \$90 a ton, or nearly \$640,000, to equalize the fertilizing value of sweet clover now grown.

Farmers thus are being urged to "cash in" on their chances of profit from sweet clover and prevent the soil from becoming depleted of the most important fertilizing element—nitrogen.

**ITALIAN NEWS CELEBRATES**  
The Italian News, a weekly publication printed in English, celebrated its sixth anniversary by issuing a special edition on Saturday. Since its inception, the Italian News has devoted much attention toward Americanization work. Its original writing staff comprising P. A. Santuosso as editor and Joseph Porcella and Joseph A. DiPesa, as associate editors, remains unchanged.

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Cromwell's Chaplain

Special Correspondence  
**JOHN HOWE**, who was Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, has been recently described as one of those worthies whom "the world has agreed not to forget and yet never to know." He was one of the first Nonconformists, and was a man of peculiarly kindly temper, and of an excellent tact combined with deep and sincere religious convictions, just, patient, and free from partisan feeling.

Among other objectionable practices of his time which specially vexed him was profanity. He not only, as was to be expected, rebuked it from the pulpit, but a number of instances are also on record of his actually correcting it in conversation, of which this is perhaps the best:

Howe was dining at a fashionable table where a gentleman was dilating upon the virtues of Charles I. and implying depreciation of William III., of whom Howe was the known friend and supporter. This gentleman "interlarded many horrid oaths with his discourse."

When at last he had done, Howe, seizing his opportunity, remarked: "In my humble opinion, you have omitted one very great excellency which King Charles was so generally owned to possess that I never knew anyone that had the face to contest it."

This support from a venerable Nonconformist minister was most unexpected and surprising for the Jacobite, who welcomed it with the inquiry, "And pray what was this excellency?"

Howe needed some pressing, but finally told him: "He was never heard to swear an oath in his common conversation." The admirer of King Charles took the reproach in good part, and promised in future to imitate his model in this respect.

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## INDIANS' NEEDS BEING STUDIED

(Continued from Page 1)

schools, which have sprung up on the theoretical basis that it is best to remove the Indian child from his family and give him his training away from his own home environment.

The commission is especially concerned with the results of this procedure of family separation—to determine whether the Indian reverts to his blanket after being educated, whether he receives a training which will equip him to deal with his own set of problems, whether he gets a moral and character discipline which fits him for choosing wisely his own standards of conduct.

The growing attitude of west coast states in favor of educating the Indian children with other boys and girls in the public schools is being watched with interest in contrast to the reservation system.

Also the commission is facing squarely the problem that the Indian needs education other than schooling to equip him to handle his own problems.

Indian men and women are facing the members of the commission over the council fires, the women with a grave silence, the men with long, sonorous statements of their grievances and desires. In some instances men with only the equivalent of fifth or sixth grade schooling have displayed statesmanlike grasp of their problems and have surprised the commission by their allusions to philosophers and literature.

**Personnel of Commission**  
The technical director of the project is Lewis Merriam, staff expert of the Institution of Government Research and formerly assistant chief of the United States Children's Bureau. Other members include Henry Roe Cloud, himself a Winnebago Indian from Nebraska and Yale graduate who is now president of the American Indian Institute at Wichita; Dr. Fayette A. McKenzie, formerly president of Platte University and founder of the American Indian Institute, Prof. W. Carson Ryan of Swarthmore College, well-known educator, who is especially responsible for the educational phases of the investigation, and H. R. Edwards of the National Tuberculosis Association, who makes the health studies.

Prof. E. E. Dale of the University of Oklahoma, specialist in Indian industries other than agriculture, is one of the interesting figures in the survey—a former cowboy who determined to go to high school and college and who has specialized on the cattle industry of the West.

Roy Brown, assistant professor in law at the University of Wisconsin, is looking into the legal side, and W. J. Spillman, formerly chief of the federal bureau of markets, is interested in the agricultural problems. Miss Mary Louise Mark, assistant professor of sociology at Ohio State University, goes into the homes, observing the system of social and economic relations, the attitude of the men toward the women, the fabric of family living, the economic contribution of the women who dig roots, pick berries, make bean bags or are skilled in the arts such as basket making, and who eke out the family income by their own industry.

The follow-up of returned students to see what use they are making of their education and whether they re-

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## Time Rewards Faith of Man Who Wrote First Dry Bill

Ohio Judge, 50 Years Ago, Then a Young Lawyer, Said  
Prohibition Would Win—Now Tells of Crusading  
Days and How He Tried to "Dry Up" Washington

ELYRIA, O. (Special Correspondence).—Fifty years ago a young man began the practice of law here, with the determination that saloons and liquor were all wrong and should be banished. He became one of prohibition's earliest advocates, pioneering, crusading and legislating against liquor until the legal battle was won nationally.

Today Judge Aaron R. Webber of the Lorain County common pleas court, as firm in his faith that prohibition is right, as he has ever

Judge Webber startled the Nation with his bill to dry up Washington. Fellow members, even those who approved the idea, would have nothing to do with it, for fear of their constituents.

He campaigned in the churches, and the day the bill was up for hearing, 2000 advocates stormed the Capitol. It was one of the largest delegations ever there and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, then Speaker of the House, had to plead with the members to leave. He urged them to go home and turn their attention to their families and homes.

Judge Webber left Congress soon after, but he exacted a promise from Morris Sheppard of Texas, then a Representative and now a Senator in Congress, that he would keep introducing the prohibition bill at each session until it passed. The promise was kept.

When he left Congress, prohibition friends presented Judge Webber with a handsome silver water pitcher, which is one of his prized possessions today.

"Of course prohibition is right," Judge Webber says. "Anyone can see that who will look into the thing. There are more bank accounts now than ever and more happy homes. Saturday nights don't bring small-town drunken orgies any more. And there are more people at work Monday mornings."

"Ask the crew of any 'owl' street car if conditions are not better. Where they used to have to fight drunks continually during the night runs, they tell me here, they seldom see a man intoxicated."

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## Drunk Drivers Sent to Prisons

Efforts of Massachusetts police officers and courts to bring reckless and drunken automobile drivers to justice showed increasing results last week, according to the report made by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles. Sixty convictions for operating while under the influence of liquor were obtained in the courts, and 10 persons were given jail sentences, three of them second offenders. The number of licenses and registrations revoked during the week was 293, of which 57 were taken away for driving after drinking, intoxicating liquor, and 97 were taken away because of cancellation of insurance policies.

**START ON SUPERPOWER  
PLANT EXPECTED SOON**  
SALEM, Mass., Mar. 7 (Special).—Start on the work of constructing the proposed 10,000,000 super-power plant of the Salem Terminal Corporation has been promised by A. B. Tenney of the Charles H. Tenney Company, just as soon as the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company is given permission to string its high tension wires across five streets in Salem.

The company is now awaiting action by the Salem city council which has deferred its decision pending the report from an electrical engineer on the possibility of placing the 110,000-volt wires underground.

**S. A. R. TO MEET IN LOWELL**  
The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held in the new Memorial Auditorium in Lowell on Patriots' Day, Tuesday, April 19. It was announced today by Frederick A. Estes, chairman of the committee on meetings.

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## CHANCE IN PORTLAND GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7 (Special).—Opposition is developing in the Legislature to the proposal of Edgar Rounds, Portland Representative, to change the present system of council-manager form of government to the former plan of mayor and aldermanic partisan politics.

Representative Rounds has not the support of the entire Cumberland County delegation, and in addition several petitions totaling more than 16,000 signatures have been received here, indorsing the present form of government. Predictions have been made that the legislative committee will report against the Rounds bill, citing the fact that such a large number of citizens favor the present system.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pictures by Mexican Indian Boys and Girls

## Ranny Raindrop

By FRANCIS H. LAMON

RANNY RAINDROP lay fast asleep, curled up on a big, black cloud. The cloud went sailing through the air like a great swift ship, blown by the wind. It was so heavy that it kept dropping more and more toward the earth.

The wind whirled it as it dropped, so that Ranny Raindrop came near rolling off the edge several times. If he hadn't been so round that he could roll back easily, he would surely have fallen off. This rolling back and forth finally awakened him and he sat up to see what it was all about.

He was exceedingly surprised to find the earth very close, because when he had gone to sleep, the cloud was up so high in the air that the earth could not even be seen.

"What is it? What makes us tip so?" he asked the other little raindrops, who all seemed rather glad and excited about something.

"Why, we are going to land!" they exclaimed with one voice. And, while each raindrop was a tiny fellow, there were so very, very many of them, that the noise they made sounded just like thunder. In fact, people down on the earth thought it was thunder.

"I don't want to land," said Ranny Raindrop. "I like it here. I like to go sailing through the air, and feel the wind blow, and be high up above everybody."

"That doesn't make any difference," chorused all the other little raindrops. And it sounded just like thunder again. "That doesn't make any difference. We have to land. We have work to do. We can't spend our time just sailing around all the while."

And the people down on the earth said, "What a long roll of thunder!" "There's enough of you to do all the work that's necessary. I'm going to stay here," and Ranny Raindrop curled up for another nap.

But his very curling up was what made him lose his place, for he was so round that he rolled right off the edge of the cloud ahead of all the others. They quickly followed him, though, and some of them landed where Ranny Raindrop had fallen. Landed in a rather queer word, though, for they really watered, that is they dropped into the water.

The little raindrops all felt themselves one with the brook and rushed along to help it move toward the river. All that is, joined in with the brook, except Ranny Raindrop. He loitered in a little hollow in the bed of the stream behind a pile of brush and sand and other things that had caught there.

A good many little drops of water that had got caught in this hollow greeted him joyfully. They were trying to get out, and they thought Ranny Raindrop might bring just the help necessary. If they could wash away the pile of stuff, they could join their comrades hurrying helpfully onward.

"Here's a nice big fat fellow!" they cried. "Come on, push hard

now and we'll sweep this thing away and get on with the rest!"

Ranny Raindrop laughed. "What's the use? I'm satisfied here. What's the use of getting on?"

"Why, we have work to do," was the surprised reply. Anyone listening would have thought it was the brook rippling over the stones. "We water the land all along here. That helps to make the grass and plants and flowers grow."

"What does it matter if they don't grow?" asked Ranny Raindrop. "It seemed so plain how much it mattered in happiness and comfort the very raindrops of water in the hollow hardly knew how to answer him, so they exclaimed, 'It matters a lot! Come on, now, there's a good fellow.' But Ranny Raindrop was once more sound asleep.

The little drops of water were quite disappointed, but they did not give up. They kept on pushing and struggling, so that they made the water seem as if it were boiling. They were afraid for their effort, too, for suddenly the obstacle gave way, and that part of the brook made up of the little drops of water went singing on its way. And it seemed as if everything brightened as it passed. That may have been, though, because of the little drops of water themselves. They were so happy to think they had overcome the obstacles and were able to work with the others.

Idle Days

But Ranny Raindrop was asleep and just dropped down deeper in the hollow with a few others, lazy like himself. The days passed. They did little but sleep and a green scum formed above them, not at all attractive, while more sand and twigs gathered and formed another bar.

One day, though, there was quite a stir in the little hollow of stagnant water. Bucketsful of rain drops fell right into it and some of them were the very raindrops that had fallen of the cloud with Ranny. They hardly recognized him at first, he was so unpleasant looking.

"That's where you've been all the while, is it, while we've been traveling and seeing the world? Well, if that is what you're doing, come on, fellows, let's push all together and get out of here. We don't want to stay here and look like Ranny Raindrop, do we?"

"No, no!" chorused the crowd, and it sounded as if the little brook were rushing quite madly over the stones. "No, no, come now, 'Heave ho!' and push!"

But all their efforts could not move the new sand bar.

Meanwhile Ranny Raindrop, who had been watching them sleepily, grew wider awake. He observed how clear and sparkling and bright and fresh they looked, and how joyous they seemed in spite of the hard work they were doing, while he seemed dull. There was not a sparkle or a shine in him. Suddenly he spoke.

"Have you fellows been having a good time?" He thought they must have been, or they would not have been so eager to get on.



These Children Are Looking at the Pictures Painted by Little Mexican Indian Boys and Girls, and Exhibited at the International Children's Art Exhibition, Whitney Studio Club, New York City.

"Yes," they shouted all together, "have you?"

"I thought I was, but I begin to think I haven't. Do you have to work much?"

A Happy Chorus

"Work all the time," they chorused, as they heaved and pushed at the sand bar, "but it's fun. It's really just play, if you only think so. Besides, there are all the wonderful things to see!"

"What do you see?" he asked, curiously.

They laughed, and it sounded as if the brook were getting very swift and swollen.

"Come and see for yourself," they cried. "We'll tell you this. We've been through great rivers, out into the ocean, and back to the clouds again. And all just for helping things along. Come on, now, join in, and help us get away."

Ranny Raindrop suddenly felt very queer. It seemed to him he had had a great deal by his unwillingness to help. He wanted very much, all at once, to be fresh and clear and sparkling, like the others, so he pushed very hard, and said:

"All right, I'll help. Here now. All together. 'Heave ho!'"

It wasn't much of a push, because Ranny Raindrop had rather forgotten how to work, or to join in with others, but it was just the tiny bit needed to start the sand bar. In a few minutes it was washed quite away, and the little raindrops rushed joyously toward the great world, with Ranny Raindrop in their midst.

And as they went on their travels, not a single little drop of water worked harder or more happily than Ranny Raindrop. Ranny Raindrop saw the flowers and the grass and the trees grow greener and more lovely as he passed. Yet he knew that he himself had lost more by laziness and selfishness than anyone else. He worked and worked until, as the brook joined the river, and that river another bigger one which finally flowed into the great ocean, Ranny Raindrop knew that he was as sparkling, clear and fresh as the others. Besides, he saw all the wonderful things they had told him of—graceful sailing ships, great steamers, little flying fish—but that's another story which Ranny Raindrop must tell himself some day.

## At the Children's Art Show

PERHAPS some of you went to see the pictures painted by children which have lately been on show at the International Children's Art Exhibition, Whitney Studio Club, New York City, and those of you who did not go will be interested to hear about it.

One of these pictures was by Betty Sze, the six-year-old daughter of the Chinese Minister to the United States. She calls her picture "Children," and it is her idea of the way

happy boys and girls look when they play in the park on a spring day. Then no less than 70 Mexican Indian children exhibited pictures painted in their little Mexican village schools, and showing what these Indian boys and girls can do with pencil and paint. Their materials were brown wrapping paper, cut into big flat pieces, on which they spread the paint with lavish hands. They are just little boys and girls, so that their drawing is untrained, but when you remember that most of them are barefooted children who have trudged through the dust from their reed and adobe huts to the schools, and that many of them are the children of parents who can neither read nor write, perhaps you will join with many good people in thinking that their work is worth all of the attention which it is receiving.

The children painted the things which they see about them, which is a pretty good example for other children to follow. One of them painted two Indians eating corn in

## Toby and Tommy

TOBY and Tommy were the twin kittens of Mrs. Black and White Cat who lived away down underground in the engine room of a big building in a large city. There never were two more remarkable kittens, at least, so Mrs. Black and White Cat thought. In fact, she was so proud of them that she tied blue ribbons around their necks embroidered with the letter "T." One of the "T's" meant "Toby" and the other "Tommy," most satisfactory arrangement for Mrs. Black and White Cat, but very confusing for everyone else.

One day, Toby, who though only a very tiny kitten was always seeking new worlds to conquer, thought he would like to see what the upper floors of the city building looked like. Noticing that the door leading to the stairs was open, and that his mother and Tommy were sound asleep, he slipped unnoticed into the hallway. In front of him was a pebble which he had never seen before, as it looked like something to climb he tackled the first step, and then started up and up with slow but steady progress. Sometimes his little body would roll back a step or two, for Mrs. Black and White Cat had taken good care of him and he was fat and chubby.

At last he came to another open door, through which a shaft of golden sunlight glistened. Toby had never seen anything so lovely before, and in his great desire to see more of this wonderful thing he rushed forth into the busy street. All around was sunshine, and Toby started running about to see if he could find where it came from. He did not notice the people passing back and forth and he quite forgot where he was until he heard a boy's shrill voice call loudly:

"Look out for that kitten!"

Toby then heard the shriek of a strange monster (he afterward learned it was an automobile) right at his ear. Turning, he was about to run in wild confusion when a great giant in a blue uniform and white gloves gently picked him up.

Telling the man with the automobile to go ahead, he looked Toby over:

"T," he said, "stands for Thomas."

"Meow," Toby cried as he tried to crawl inside the big blue coat while a crowd gathered around, each one begging to be allowed to take Toby home. Again Toby said "Meow," which really meant that he could not leave his mother and Tommy, but no one seemed to understand. Suddenly everyone turned as a plaintive wail came from the sidewalk below, and there stood Mrs. Black and White Cat looking wistfully toward the big policeman.

Raising his white-gloved hand to hold back the traffic and make a passageway for her, he called:

"Come on, Madam. I knew you would call for your son."

As he put Toby on the ground, Mrs. Black and White Cat rushed forward. Picking her son up in her mouth she carried him safely to the sidewalk while the traffic waited. Then a whistle blew and the monsters again began to roar, but Mrs. Black and White Cat, and Toby were very grateful to their kind friend as they rushed through the open door to the safe shelter of their home in the engine room.

happy boys and girls look when they play in the park on a spring day. Then no less than 70 Mexican Indian children exhibited pictures painted in their little Mexican village schools, and showing what these Indian boys and girls can do with pencil and paint. Their materials were brown wrapping paper, cut into big flat pieces, on which they spread the paint with lavish hands. They are just little boys and girls, so that their drawing is untrained, but when you remember that most of them are barefooted children who have trudged through the dust from their reed and adobe huts to the schools, and that many of them are the children of parents who can neither read nor write, perhaps you will join with many good people in thinking that their work is worth all of the attention which it is receiving.

The children painted the things which they see about them, which is a pretty good example for other children to follow. One of them painted two Indians eating corn in

## Mr. Snubbers

One winter's day, a little Grew weary of each well-known And said, "I'd like to, if I Go out and make a big snow He put on 'round his throat. Out he took snow from the ground And made a snowball, firm and He rolled it over, to and fro, Over and over in the snow, This large ball done, he made some more Till he had 1, 2, 3, and 4. Two made the legs; and number 3, As large as snowball well could He put on , and then on that A , and on the head, a Black came out of the coal A bent twig made a cheerful Snow for a , and there he stands With sticks for and gloves for But now the is setting, so The small to the must go. He thinks while taking off his "I'll call him Mr.

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## A Happy Surprise for Betty Lou and Billy Bee

AFTER their return from the country in the autumn, Betty Lou and Billy Bee had been very busy with their school work and had not spent much time thinking about the good times they had had during vacation.

But one day Betty Lou was reading a little story in her reader about lambs and other things she had seen on the big farm. As she sat in school and looked out through the window she could see the rain trickling down through the small panes of glass and freezing into icicles on the outside. Then she wished, oh so much that she could be curled up in front of the old fireplace with one of Aunt Phoebe's kittens. She was sure that she could hear a green log singing as the flames curled around it licking their way up into the chimney. She wondered if it was very cold so far away, and how all of her pets were spending the winter. She thought of the chicken she had carried from her cousins and was sure that she must be a big chicken by this time.

Suddenly her teacher asked her to read, and of course she didn't know the place, but later when teacher asked if anyone in the room had ever seen a lamb then Betty Lou told them all about Cleopatra and the others.

Before school was over a happy thought had come to Betty Lou. She was going to take her little market basket and go to her house to see if she could not find some nice vegetables like those they had raised on the farm last spring. When she went home and found Mother in the living-room Mother asked her why she was still wearing her raincoat and her red sweater, and Betty said, "I hoped perhaps you might let me go to the market all by myself and buy some nice vegetables like those they raise on the farm. And then Billy Bee and I would help you cook them, and maybe you would make us some ginger cookies and we could play that we are in the country. It will be such a long evening for it is raining and freezing and we can't play outside or skate or coast."

Little Friend Peggy

Mother smiled, but told Betty Lou that she thought she had better wait until the next night, and then if she wanted to do it she could. Betty Lou was disappointed but said nothing. She went to play next door with her little friend Peggy, and soon she was playing with her dolls and the afternoon passed happily. Peggy, as a secret, told Betty Lou that she was coming to her house tonight and Betty Lou wondered why Mother had not told her. And when Betty Lou came in from Peggy's to get her school bag, she was sure that she smelled ginger cookies. She couldn't be mistaken. When she went into the living room to find Mother she found her school bag and Miss Scott, who taught Betty Bee. She was surprised more than she could say, for they were certainly going to stay for dinner. It was late and they had their hats off. Betty Lou was very happy, but she was happier still when she came to the dinner table and found there the very things she had wanted to go to the market to get.

"How did you know, Mother, just what I wanted?" she asked.

"Aunt Phoebe told me," Betty Bee said. "Yesterday a big box came from the farm for you and that is why I asked Miss Scott and Miss Rankin to come to dinner tonight. I knew that you would like to tell how you had planted some of the things on the farm."

Billy Bee told how he had helped to drop the potatoes in rows and then cover them, and Betty Lou in her turn told how she planted the squash seeds and how one friendly hen persisted in scratching them out and eating them, and then, of course, how Betty Lou was kept busy keeping her out of the garden. It was a happy and busy meal, for everything had been sent from the farm, and Betty Lou and Billy Bee were allowed to tell all about it.

Suddenly Betty Lou said: "I was so homesick this afternoon for the farm when we read that story about the little lamb. Then she looked at the teacher and smiled. 'Did you know you were coming here tonight when we were in the country?'"

"Yes," answered her teacher, as she laid her hand over the tiny hand lying on the table, "that is the reason we read it."

A Busy Door Bell

While they were still at the table the door bell rang and Mother suggested that Betty Lou go to the door. When he came back his face was radiant for he was followed by all the little boys in his room at school. Betty Lou was wondering what she would do in such a crowd of boys when the door bell rang again and a Billy Bee was too busy even to hear it, she went to the door this time. There she found waiting to come in all the little girls that she played with at school.

Mother lighted the fire in the fireplace. She had laid it in the morning and then had covered it so that

no one would see it. They rarely used it, because it was so hard to get wood for it, but Mother had managed. Soon she brought in a corn popper which she had just bought, and a big bag of corn from the farm. Then what a merry time they had listening to the crackling of the wood and the popping of the corn which was a treat for city children! And Billy Bee was so proud, for he could tell the boys how he had planted that corn, and how he had even guided the horses once when Uncle Henry plowed the garden.

Mother brought in the old cookie jar full of fresh made cookies, the ones Betty Lou had smelled, and put it in the center of the big table. Then she filled glasses with cider and there was a big basket of apples. Some of them cracked nuts while she made taffy to pour over the pop corn.

And when they had finished Mother brought out the horseshoe game that Billy Bee had made and they had a nice long game. They all went home very happy and the teachers thanked Mother and said how grateful they were that the little folks had learned so much about the farm at their party.

Betty Lou sat before the last blaze in the fireplace.

"Quite the very nicest party I ever heard of," she said.

"Yes," said Billy Bee who was helping Mother put things in order, and "I wish we could surprise Aunt Phoebe and Uncle Henry in such a happy way."

"We can," said Mother, "and we will."

(To Be Continued)

Voices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Robin chirps at the window sill. On a day in spring. Peers at me in surprise. Blinks his two round beady eyes. Looking, feeling, very wise. On a day in spring.

Breeze tiptoes into my room. On a summer's day. Gives a lingering look at me. Strokes my face caressingly. Whispers to me quietly. On a summer's day.

Leaves drift down upon the steps. In the early fall. Frisking here and there, they say. To show our painted coats so gay. In the early fall.

Snowflakes tap at the window pane. On a winter's day. They laugh, they whisper and they sing. Then out into the world they swing. And lovingly about us cling. On a winter's day.

Laura A. Moore.

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School Advertisements

Appear in the Monitor Tuesdays and Fridays.

Camp Advertisements Appear Mondays and Thursdays

## The Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

I love to read The Children's Page, Snubs, Waddies, etc. I made Kitten Enjoy for a basar and it was bought by a friend. The money went to the Seamen's Institute.

I was born in America, in California, but I came over to England because Daddy is Scotch, and I am now for about two months at Pau in France.

I have a sister who is 15, and she and I have lessons with a French governess. I am 11 years old, and I would like to correspond with other girls of my age.

Dorothy L.

Shoreham, Vermont

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been coming to my house ever since I can remember. I am seven years old. We live on a big farm and raise apples. I like Milly-Molly-Mandy. My sisters are Suzanne and Nancy. My brother is Billy. Our new dog is Barney. We like to read the letters.

Lorraine S.

Edmonds, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor very much. I love The Children's Page. Daddy reads the Monitor to me. I like Snubs, Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Waddies. I am six years old and in the first grade. I and my sisters have two beautiful kittens named Cid and Don. I would like a letter from some little girl across the ocean. I love everybody.

Edith P.

Farmington, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I've read The Christian Science Monitor for almost a year now, and I think it has the best stories in it. I like Snubs, the Sunset Stories, and the stories of history and great men the best. I am taking history this year and it helps me a lot.

I am making a scrapbook of Snubs and the Sunset Stories and the history stories too, and I'm going to let the other children who are here in the Convalescent Home read them.

Mildred S.

Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I enjoy the Monitor very much. I think Snubs is a cute little pup. Even my two-year-old sister says she wants to see 'Nubs.

The stories on The Children's Page are very interesting and the Sunny Hour stories are very helpful.

Charles B.

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag every time it has been published and I would like to correspond with somebody, preferably foreign. If there are any Dutch children who would like to write to me, I would be glad to receive their letters, as some of my

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Just as if Toby and I were settling down for a nice bone gnawing festival this afternoon Joan came along and said: "You poor doggies—haven't they been giving you enough to eat?"

And she insisted that we leave our bones and go with her—I'll find something for you," said she.

Personally, I hoped she wouldn't and I told Toby so. He felt the same way about it, too.

But she did and we very politely ate what we could and thanked her for it.

Then we went back and finished gnawing our bones, and we had a fine time, even though we weren't hungry.



# Art News and Comment

## In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK, March 5.—STEPPING out of semiretirement to present one of his special protégés, Stephan Bourgeois makes his Fifth Avenue gallery once more a meeting place for those who look on art as something delicate and rare. Stephan Hirsch is the man of the moment here, and while he has often been seen on other occasions with a canvas or two, this is his first one-man show, and a wholly charming one. Belonging to a fortunate period when the question of mode and manner is simply solved by the eclectic process of taking up any line of special appeal whatsoever, Mr. Hirsch has come upon an interesting blend of pictorial qualities that answers his combined sympathies for the ancient Chinese masters, the Italian primitives, and the American modernists. His independent vision has, however, given his work a special appeal all along, even as he is alienated to this school or that. Bringing his works to maturity with deliberation, he achieves a well-balanced ensemble that bears the mark of definite reflection and constructive preparation, so that any sense of manual labor is lost in the mental construction.

Most of the Hirsch canvases present a confirmed tonality, delicately keyed, pleasantly subdued and modulated; but even here, in the newest of his works, are the sharper, more salient contrasts and accents of present-day painting to be found. There is a wide divergence of temper between his "New York" (from the Duncan Phillips Collection) and his large "Niagara Falls City," although it is plainly the same man at work. But the starkly managed amalgamation of macadam drive, boxlike factories, and upstanding light poles of the latter canvas—uncompromising enough material as told in words, yet somehow finding pictorial justification under the artist's tender feeling for pattern and tone—argues an advancing talent, bent on further realization of spatial and tonal possibilities wholly freed from any antique kinship. This glimpse of a machine-made landscape may seem to want something of the poetic appeal of his other factory study ("Milltown"), also from the Phillips Collection, but it is undoubtedly the most significant canvas in the exhibition. The portraits, too, are worth seeing, although there is no indication here of any breaking of Chinese or Italian bonds. But whatever Mr. Hirsch may accomplish in the future is bound to be progressively interesting.

The Whitney Studio Club is in process of holding its twelfth annual exhibition of sculpture and painting, this time in its own quarters on Eighth Street. The club, widely divergent membership, the club exhibitions are necessarily bound to contain much that is expert and much that is not, and a tour of the present exhibition emphasizes the tremendous difference between a really professional piece of painting or sculpture and a merely amateurish approximation. However, through the tolerant and enthusiastic patronage of this club, much has been accomplished in the way of cultivating budding talent, and so the combined exhibitions of the members are to be taken for just what they are worth. Face value counts as much at the Whitney Club as elsewhere, although in the pleasant warmth of membership, such an impersonal dictum is apt to be overlooked.

The outstanding numbers on the club catalogue belong mostly to the professional exhibitors. Thus Anne Goldthwaite's "Rebecca," Karoly Fulop's Gothicized decoration (not quite as positive as usual), Max Kuehne's "Rockport Docks," H. E. Schnakenberg's "Landscape," Allen Tucker's "Black Walnut," Peggy Bacon's quaintly prowling pussy cat, Thomas Benton's stylized landscape, Preston Dickinson's "Still Life," Elsie Driggs's "Cabbage," Anne Meriman Peck's "Primitive Harvest," Bradley W. Tomlin's flower study, Henri Burckhardt's "Field and Garden Flowers," and George A. Pickens's "Fort Douanmont," hold the attention in the face of the 200 other competitive canvases. The usual fads and fancies of the day are here in full exemplification—the various popular fruits and flowers, the American frame house, the green-and-brown landscapes; but at least there are no wildly pictorial "cranks and queers" such as are found in most modernistic gatherings, and there is an excellent tone of pleasurable performance to be felt throughout the gathering.

Douglas Chandler, an English painter, is at the Anderson Galleries.

## RESTAURANTS

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Eva. 5:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat.  
By the Author of  
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**2 Girls Wanted**  
LITTLE THEATRE NOW  
Eva. 8:30. Tue., Wed., Thur., Sat. 2:30  
44th ST. THEA. W. of B'way. Eva. 8:25  
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Opera Co. Thurs. Mat. and Evg. Only, "Iolanthe"

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The Gloriously Thrilling Opera  
THE DESERT SONG  
With a Cast of 150—Orchestra of 40

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Chicago Exhibitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, March 2

**KNOWING** observer, viewing the representative exhibition of paintings by Anna Lee Stacey and her husband, John F. Stacey, and the canvases from California and Arizona by Maynard Dixon at the Chicago Galleries Association, appraised them as indigenous art. His commentary as he recognized native characteristics of landscape comparing it with traveled experiences indicated that as America had its Whittier of New England and its Bryant of Illinois it is possible that a history of painting on the continent should have a kindred definition. Mr. and Mrs. Stacey have been active in mid-west art circles during the period of its evolution.

To the historian the increasing number of portrait painters among women is significant of the serious attitude toward their art. Mrs. Stacey's portraits of women and young girls are hung annually in the autumn Salon at the Art Institute. Latest from her brush is a portrait of a woman in a white dress, invested with the freshness of youth. A painter who can depict landscape, interiors, or market places picturesquely with figures, still life and portraits with equal facility, commands respect for attainment.

John F. Stacey, who has served as president of the Society of Artists and is a Cliff Dweller as well as a professional man, makes painting his recreation in summer. In recent years the Staceys have spent their summers near Old Lyme, Conn. To the conservative critic, there is charm in such scenes as "Mid-August" and "Haying Time," but two of many paintings laid out with a definite idea of translating the beauty of New England summer, Mr. Stacey's color schemes are achieved by his own method which gives prismatic pigmentation every inch of canvas. Mrs. Stacey's paintings of "Queen Anne's Lace" and thistles and poppies reflect the wild flowers of nature as few paintings can do.

Paintings of California and Arizona by Maynard Dixon give a new point of view of desert, distant mountains and limitless skies peopled by clouds. Mr. Dixon, native of the West, invents a style of his own. He sees splendid design and patterns in remote horizons, painting boldly and with taste those can-

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**  
COPLEY THEATRE  
You'll Shiver with Thrills and Rock with Laughter.  
Mat. 7:30. Eve. 8:30.

**THE GHOST TRAIN**  
You'll Shiver with Thrills and Rock with Laughter.

**B. F. KEITH'S**  
BEGINNING MONDAY  
SILVERTOWN CORD ORCHESTRA  
and "SILVER MASKED TENOR"  
JIM WILLIAMS—Others

**MOTION PICTURES**  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Favorably Reviewed These Outstanding Motion Pictures

James Cruze's  
"OLD IRONSIDES"  
The Thrill of a Lifetime!  
On the World's Largest Screen  
3:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—8:30

Herbert Brenon's  
"BEAU GESTE"  
"The Year's Finest Melodrama"  
From Major P. C. Wren's Novel  
3:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—8:30

REVOLVING THEATRE  
40TH AND BROADWAY  
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The Acme of Musical Comedies  
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"The acme of this type of theatrical entertainment."  
F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

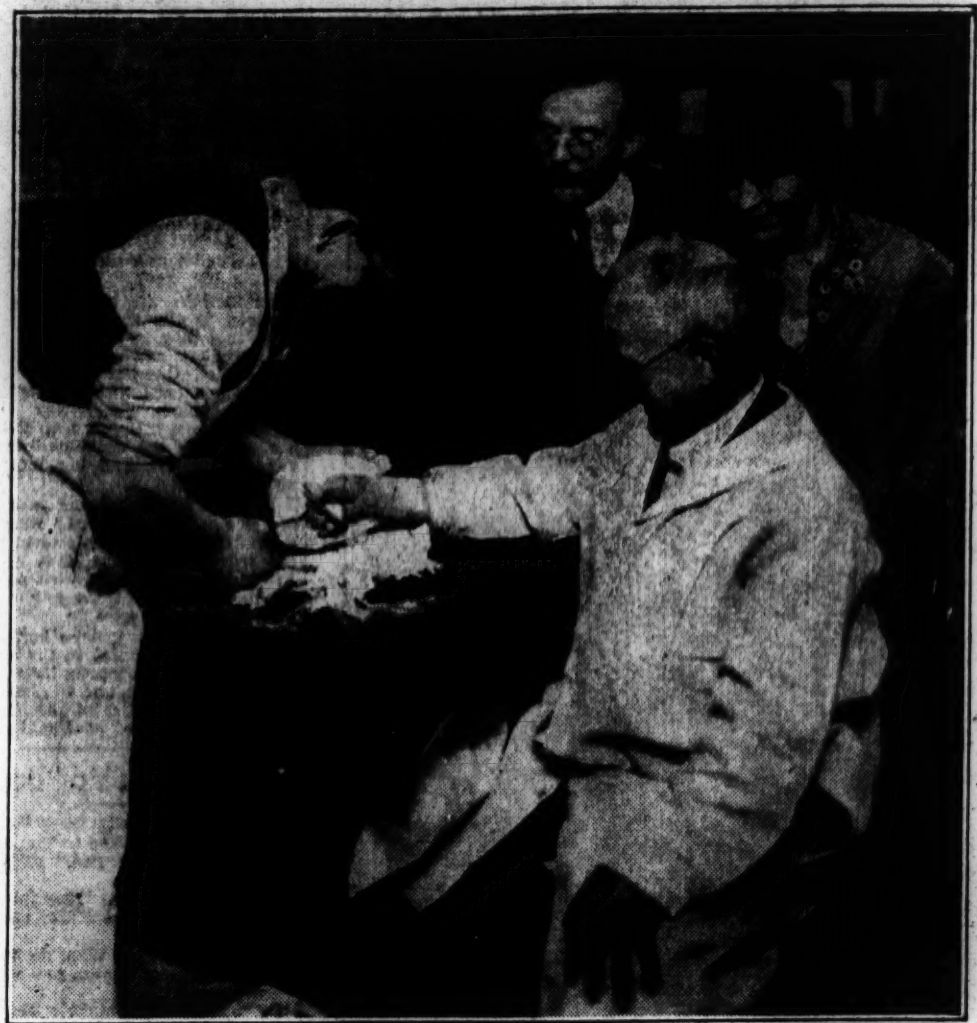
CASINO THEA. 39th & B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
The Gloriously Thrilling Opera  
THE DESERT SONG  
With a Cast of 150—Orchestra of 40

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Two of New York's Outstanding Musical Successes  
Dir. of Laurence Schwab and Frank Mandel  
AMASSADOR 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat.  
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Timothy Cole, the eminent wood engraver's son, Alpheus Cole, also an artist, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alpheus Cole, a sculptor, watch Fred Meynhan do the molding.

## Timothy Cole

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 4

**PRESERVING**, as it were, the hand that has been most concerned with the passing of the torch of wood engraving, from the great days prior to the half-tone process of making magazine and book illustrations to the present time when collectors seek examples of the wood engraver's art, a plaster cast was recently made of Timothy Cole's right hand. The cast was molded at the Academy of Arts and Letters, New York, on the occasion of a visit by Mr. Cole to a retrospective exhibition of his works.

From a book by Ralph Clifton Smith, called "The Wood Engraved Work of Timothy Cole," one learns that as early as 1872 Mr. Cole was engraving illustrations for the Illustrated Christian Weekly and other New York and Chicago publications. Then followed recognition of his unique abilities by Alexander W. Drake, art director of Scribner's Monthly, later known as the Century Magazine.

Some 300 of the more than 500 blocks that have been engraved by Mr. Cole were made during a period of 40 years when he worked in Europe and the United States on commission by the Century Magazine in doing his remarkable series of interpretations of paintings by masters. That Mr. Cole was able to keep keenly on his chosen work, despite the increasing refinements of effect in photo-engraving, was proof that he had something to offer that no mechanical process of representation has even yet been able to achieve: the translation of the color values of the original artist's work into correlative gradations of tone from black to white.

In a degree, to be sure, the old-fashioned camera values by the use of light filters over the lenses and improvements in film and print emulsions. Essentially, however, the mechanical processes remain mechanical, whereas Mr. Cole's transcriptions have won recognition as works of art because of the personal note of his interpretations.

Thus while photography serves a general purpose in providing him a general basis to work from, in the interests of accuracy in conveying the large lines that give character to each work, his translation of these lines into the terms of a wood engraving, and his exercises of selection in the half tones and details, give full play to all Mr. Cole's personal aesthetic equipment.

One of Mr. Cole's recent works that have found uncommonly wide-spread appreciation is his portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, numbered 503 in Ralph Clifton Smith's definitive catalogue of the engraver's accomplishment. In addition to the interest in this plate because of its subject, there is in it much cause for delight in the exemplification of an artist's faultless taste and consummate craftsmanship.

In this plate Mr. Cole mastered a problem that has baffled many a painter, who is working in a far less intractable material than tough fibrous wood. In this portrait the engraver has set off gray against dark gray and dark gray against black as well as superimposing white upon white. On examination one discovers in this block how subtly Mr. Cole introduces a delicate shadow by causing the lines to flow together with a seeming casualness at the desired point. Another marvel to be observed in this portrait of Mrs. Eddy is the continuity of line, a continuity only to be compared to the modulations of musical tone in its expressiveness.

Anna Lynch, who has given nearly a life-time to portraiture on ivory, affords an instance of a specialist, who breathing a fresh atmosphere and meeting new surroundings is able to achieve the unexpected. Since her return from Spain, Miss Lynch has ventured into the larger sphere of landscape and painting flowers in decorative compositions of colorful attractions, one of which recently was awarded a prize by an art institute jury. A portrait in oils, "Spanish Possessions," including the treatment of a Spanish shawl and variety of still life, hangs not far from the case in which her miniature on ivory appears.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
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## Houston Museum of Fine Arts

This is the fifth of a series of articles on art museums in the southern part of the United States. Others appeared on Dec. 27, Jan. 3, Jan. 17 and Feb. 28.

Houston, Tex.

Special Correspondence

**IT HAS** not been so many years since Americans residing beyond the great city limits were forced to make long and costly pilgrimages to distant art shrines, if their desire for cultural enlightenment could stand the strain in time and in money. As America advances, however, the smaller communities are awakening to the need for cultural centers within reach of all their citizens, and there is developing a widespread movement for the founding and filling of local museums.

This movement, well established in the East and middle West, still is now within the southern states, and is opening up a section of the country which, though it harbored a pioneer in the field of American museums—the Charleston Museum—has since the Civil War, found little opportunity to further its earlier aesthetic leanings.

There are two distinct branches of the movement for museums and galleries as evinced by the southern states; one movement is toward the erection of an adequate building in the hope that the building will induce the collections and treasures to fill it; the other to begin with the gathering of museum and art material and the growth of a housing structure as an interest, money and acquisitions may warrant.

In Texas the urge finds preliminary expression in a drive for building funds and endowments. San Antonio is building with a fund approximating \$150,000 founded on a nucleus of \$50,000 left to the city and supplemented through the city's own efforts. A small art museum, fostered by the Dallas Art Association, may be found at Dallas, and a Museum of Art at Fort Worth which holds an annual exhibition of the work of Texas artists, but the most complete example of a building awaiting its collections is the Museum of Fine Arts at Houston.

Situated almost at the gates of the park, and within a stone's throw of Rice Institute, the new Houston Museum takes its place as a tasteful and impressive note in a new development of the city's devotion to parks, institutions of learning and fine residences. Those interested in the fostering of a new museum are determined to stabilize as much as possible the finances of the institution, and are feeling their way toward a permanent endowment fund.

With an art building admirably equipped and attractive both in setting and in architecture, Houston now sets itself the task of placing within the walls examples of art worthy the environment. So far the pictures shown are, for the most part, loans and traveling or transient exhibitions.

The movement for the creation of the museum found as its nucleus the interest of the local art league, whose activities have spread over a period of 25 years. The land for the building was purchased through private subscription and the museum erected. Although the city now contributes \$6000 a year toward the upkeep of the museum, the greater portion of the maintenance and extension cost is met by private interest, and the interference of politics in the conduct of museum affairs is virtually obviated by vesting in the board of trustees the governing power of the institution.

This year a body of individuals to

be known as the "Friends of Art" was organized at the museum, and each member pledged the sum of \$100 a year for a period of five years. The money thus raised will aid substantially two activities essential to the advancement of the museum—the acquisition of works of art, and the promotion of a permanent endowment fund. These two activities will share and share alike in the proceeds from the new class of membership.

The great cry of all the museums of the South is a cry for funds. There is so much to be done; there is so little with which to do it, and a fine new building may be both an asset and a liability. As an asset the Houston Museum provides much needed opportunity for the active encouragement of local artists. Within its galleries they may now hold their exhibitions. Every year there is an exhibition of work by the artists of Houston, and every year an exhibition devoted to the interests of local photographers. As there is no other organization of Houston artists, the exhibitions are arranged by the museum.

James Chillum Jr., director of the museum, is also instructor at Rice Institute, and is as an art teacher, primarily interested in the promotion of American art.

"First of all," said Mr. Chillum, touching upon the prospects for the museum's future, "we are interested in American art, and especially in the art of the South and the West, or that section that may be roughly defined as the Southwest. For our art purposes, we may consider the geographical boundaries of that particular interest as from the Mississippi to the Rockies, and from Missouri south. This interest includes all the allied arts, but in forming our collections we shall concentrate upon the intrinsic artistry of the work in view rather than upon its historical value as a museum object."

Children's classes have had modest beginnings at the museum, and the public school classes come with their teachers to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the various exhibitions. But it is the desire of the museum to become more vitally active in the molding of the child's appreciation. Again, it is a matter of funds.

"We want to start more definite work with the children," said Mr. Chillum, "and we expect greater cooperation with the city during the coming winter, when the city's recreation department which controls the playgrounds. The children are to come to us in buses."

Co-operation between the playgrounds and the museum is especially pertinent in Houston as the playgrounds are fostering puppet shows, staged, costumed and executed by the children who, in their zeal to produce their little plays, are led directly and naturally to seek material for ideas and costumes within the museum. Such activity among the children, even more than the interest evoked by the Saturday story hours, should produce the needed bond of mutual service between the museum and the community it desires to stimulate.

Apart from the work with children, the museum hopes to make of itself an art community center, to be used not only by laymen interested in objects of art, but by artists who come to Houston to paint, to draw, to model, or to execute commissions. Although the building is scarcely two years old artist visitors have several times taken advantage of its hospitality thus justifying the museum's theory of their need.

The physical expansion of the building will undoubtedly wait until collections and maintenance equal the present capacity of the structure, which is to be erected on the uplit plan.

DOROTHY GRAPLEY.

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## Jan Sluyters' Works Shown at The Hague

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence).—In the Amsterdam Communal Museum Jan Sluyters exhibits some 80 paintings and drawings, figures, landscapes, town-views and still-life, many of large size, an impressive collection.

A picture by Sluyters is not an impression from without, forced upon the artist by nature, but a visionary expression of the world as reflected by his emotion. In general, his color dominates his line. In the beginning his flaming reds, resounding blues, loud greens were almost excessive. Afterward he became more self-contained; found depth by simplicity and style by discipline. Sluyters has rendered womanhood in its endless diversity.

In landscape and town-view it is not pictorial beauty which strikes Sluyters foremost. These he sees primarily as human abodes; under his brush they become violent visions, expressions of feelings foreign to the majority of the inhabitants, and rising ostentatiously from the artist's own breast. Thus the view of a square at Amsterdam in the snow at night with the blue-black facades in the moonlight, the lit shop-windows, the eyes of the auto-lamps and the silent shadows of the passers-by is a personal phantasmagoria of town-life.

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Paintings  
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Water Colors by  
AIDEN L. RIPLEY  
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MACBETH GALLERY  
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Paintings of Africa and Spain by  
LILLIAN GENTH  
WATER COLORS  
of Brittany by  
SIGURD SKOU  
March 7th to 20th  
MILCH GALLERIES  
108 West 57th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

Paintings  
by WILLIAM WALCOT and  
MALCOLM OSBORNE

GORDON DUNTHORNE  
1205 Connecticut Avenue  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
EXHIBITIONS  
"OVERMANTLED DEERATIONS"  
BY S. CORY KILVERT  
ETCHINGS  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Is Biography Literature?

IT IS a fact of some interest that none of the textbooks of literature in common use devote any special attention to biography. The familiar sections are fully covered—poetry, the novel, the drama, the essay—but of the records of great careers we find no individual treatment. Why this should be so is not very easy to see; perhaps biographies, partaking as they do both of historical and literary qualities, do not lend themselves readily to classification. It is, indeed, a common practice to group them as "useful information," or to regard them as handbooks of ethics by which our motives may be shaped or guided—"lives of great men all remind us." This is all very well; but there is something more to be considered.

After all, when one comes to think of it, the greatest biographers were themselves authors of no mean distinction. It is hardly necessary to point out the literary quality of the works (critical and otherwise) of men like Lockhart, Carlyle, Forster, Froude, or John Morley. That they all composed great biographies was because they were fitted for the task by taste and experience no less than by knowledge or friendship. The prominent biographers of our own time—one may cite Thayer and Lytton Strachey—certainly possess in a high degree those qualities which make for literary excellence. As to Boswell, it is true that he survives in our memories only by virtue of his "Life" of Dr. Johnson; but it is not also true that the book is written with literary skill. He has the power of saying what he wants to say in an effective manner; witness the amusing account of his first meeting with Johnson, or his comments on the views of the great Doctor, or his own "obiter dicta" on men and matters.

There had been records, of course, before Boswell; but he was the first to combine biographical value with literary art. He was the first, too, to make use of letters in order to develop with full clearness the character of his original. In all such work, the "biographer" (to borrow a pleasant word of recent coinage) must be worth writing about; that granted, the biographer must be master of every detail of the career which he undertakes to set forth, and must set it forth with truth, humor, and circumspection. All these are found in Boswell; all are not found in Macaulay's criticism of Boswell's work. An investigation of our latest biographies would lead one to surmise that truth (of the plain unvarnished variety) had usurped the functions of the other two.

That Boswell, as Macaulay grudgingly admitted, was the greatest of biographers, will be acknowledged by those who browse among his pleasant pages, and who observe, moreover, how carefully his method has been followed by later writers. We note this in Lockhart's "Life of Scott," and in the noble literary memorial which Forster erected to Dickens, his lifelong friend. A recent

gleaner in the field of Dickensiana speaks a little disparagingly of Forster's "dignified" methods; as if a biography to be interesting must somehow lack dignity. But it is just this quality, upon which our critic passes his strictures, that constitutes the essential value of a great biography. What he terms dignity, might better be termed literary restraint—in other words, good taste. It is the fashion of modern compilers to leave nothing unsaid; the older biographers exercised a wise discretion. There were limits to be observed, niceties to be considered; certain matters were to be merely suggested, others to be kindly passed by. "I foresee," wrote Lockhart in his Preface of 1836, "I foresee that some readers may be apt to accuse me of trenching upon delicacy in certain details of the sixth and seventh chapters in this volume. Though the circumstances there treated of had no trivial influence on Sir Walter Scott's history and character, I should have been inclined, for many reasons, to omit them. . . . I trust I have avoided unnecessary disclosures. We should have to look far today to find an expression of this feeling of natural delicacy."

And with all the considered restraint of the older writers, have we not a very true picture? Do we not actually see Johnson and Scott in their habit as they lived? Balfour's "Life" of Stevenson is another which has fared ill at the hands of several "up-to-date" critics; but it is hard to understand wherein the corrective biographers (as they would probably like to be called) have added anything of fundamental value to our conception of Tustiala. What has been done—in one case, at least—is to convey the impression that he was rather an unpleasant sort of person, with little of the quiet courage or workmanlike cheerfulness which (we used to think) is reflected from his character into his writings.

A recent writer has employed a useful phrase in discussing the development of biographical writing. He finds in the new school "a literature of disappointment." And truly it seems as if there had emerged a tendency to dwell upon the dark side, to emphasize disillusionment and disappointment. The attitude is not new; Tennyson saw and deplored it in a remarkable poem wherein one "called Reverence here on earth" insists on weighing every jot and tittle, so to speak, of a great man's story.

Noble and great—O ay—but then, 'Tho' a prophet should have his due, Was he nobler-fashioned than other men? Shall we see to it, I and you?

But if the idea is not new, the emphasis upon the idea is definitely of our own day and generation. Old literary beliefs are re-examined and rejected; old idols are thrown down. Many goodly names of those who "shine and live in arms, in arts, in song," come under the hand of the iconoclast until, like Vivian,

"He leaves not Laureolat brave, nor Galahad pure."

Are we asked then to give up the old formulas of biography whereby broad and generous characterization is wrought out through a wealth of illustrative detail, and expressed with the practiced ease of a master craftsman? It cannot be well to do so. For the time being, the great biographers, with their method founded in comprehensive knowledge and developed with due restraint through literary art, confers upon the great biographies a true literary quality. We read them for the pictures of the great men and the great events in their beautiful prime, but we read them also for the charm and skill with which these pictures are presented.

A. B. DE M.

## Northern March

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ah, March, be patient, waiting!  
Waiting for tender leaves yet folded  
In the bosom of the twig;  
Waiting for crocuses still gathering  
Little blue dreams of heaven  
To match the skies of spring;  
Waiting for anemones to thrust the  
crocuses  
Of tiny stalks through leaf mold  
And then dance out in rows,  
Spreading futed, scalloped skirts  
In warm and sheltered places  
Where the sun's fingers  
Can tickle their satin toes!  
Waiting for foxgloves, for pale blue  
frills  
Of wind-flowers; for yellow daffodils;  
And wine-cups cluster;  
Hush! walk softly, March, and  
Hush! whisper!  
Waiting in hope—for nests—for  
wings—  
Ah, March, be patient, waiting!  
For such lovely things!

EVANTHA CALDWELL

## Dinner in the Bush

Cheon rose at cock-crow ("fowl-sing-out," he preferred to call it), and began his duties by scornfully refusing Sam's bland offer of instruction in the "ways" of the homestead. "Me savey all about," he said, with a majestic wave of his hands. . . .

Cheon's name was then formally entered in the station book as cook and gardener, at twenty-five shillings a week. That was the only vacancy he ever filled in the books; but in our life at the homestead he filled almost every vacancy that required filling, and there were many.

There was nothing he could not and did not do for our good; and it was well that he refused to be instructed in anybody's ways, for his own were delightfully unexpected and entertaining. Not only had we "struck the jolliest old feller going," but a born ruler and organizer into the bargain. He knew best what was good for us, and told us so, and meekly bending to his will, our orders became mere suggestions to be entertained and carried out if approved of by Cheon, or dismissed as "silly-fellow" with a Podanapian wave of his arm if they in no way appealed to him. . . . With Cheon's hand on the handle, cream rose on the milk from somewhere. The meat no longer turned sour. An expert fisherman was discovered among the helpers—one Bob by name. . . . A garden sprang up as by magic, grasshoppers being literally chased off the vegetables. . . . It was no use trying to wriggle from under Cheon's foot once he put it down. At the slightest neglect of duty, lubras or boys were marshalled and kept relentlessly to their work until he was satisfied. And he was a being who had neglected to wash hands, and pail, and cow, before sitting down to their milking. The very fowls that laid outbush gained nothing by their subtlety. At the faintest sound of a cackle, a dozen lubras were roused by the point of Cheon's toe, as he shouted excitedly above her: "Fowl sing out! That way! Catch 'em egg! Go on!" pointing out the direction with much pantomime.

The House was honoured with a sing-song: "Din-ner! Bos! Mi-a-sal! At midday, with changes rung at 'Bress-fass' or 'Bup-par'; and no written menu being at its service, Cheon supplied a chanted one, so that before we sat down to the first course should know all others that were to come.

"Din-ner! Mi-a-sal! Bos! All about!" he chanted, standing in the open doorway nearest to us; and as we responded to his call, he held the bowl of the dining-net and gilded into the details of his menu: "Veg-e-table Soup!" he sang: "Ro-as-t Bee-ef! Pee-ee! Bee-egg! Too-mar-toes! Mar-row!" and listening, we felt Brown of the Bulls was being right royally welcomed with as many vegetables as were good for him. But the sweets shrank into a simple "bakke custard!"

"This is what you might call style!" Mac and Brown of the Bulls declared, as Cheon waved them to seats with the air of an Emperor, and for two courses the dinner went forward according to its manner, but at the third course tinned peaches had usurped the place of the "bakke custard."

Every one looked surprised, but being of the bush-folk, accepted peaches and cream without comment, until Cheon, seeing the surprise, and feeling an explanation was due—anyway to the misus—bent over her and whispered in a hoarse aside: "Pussy cat been tuck-out custard!"

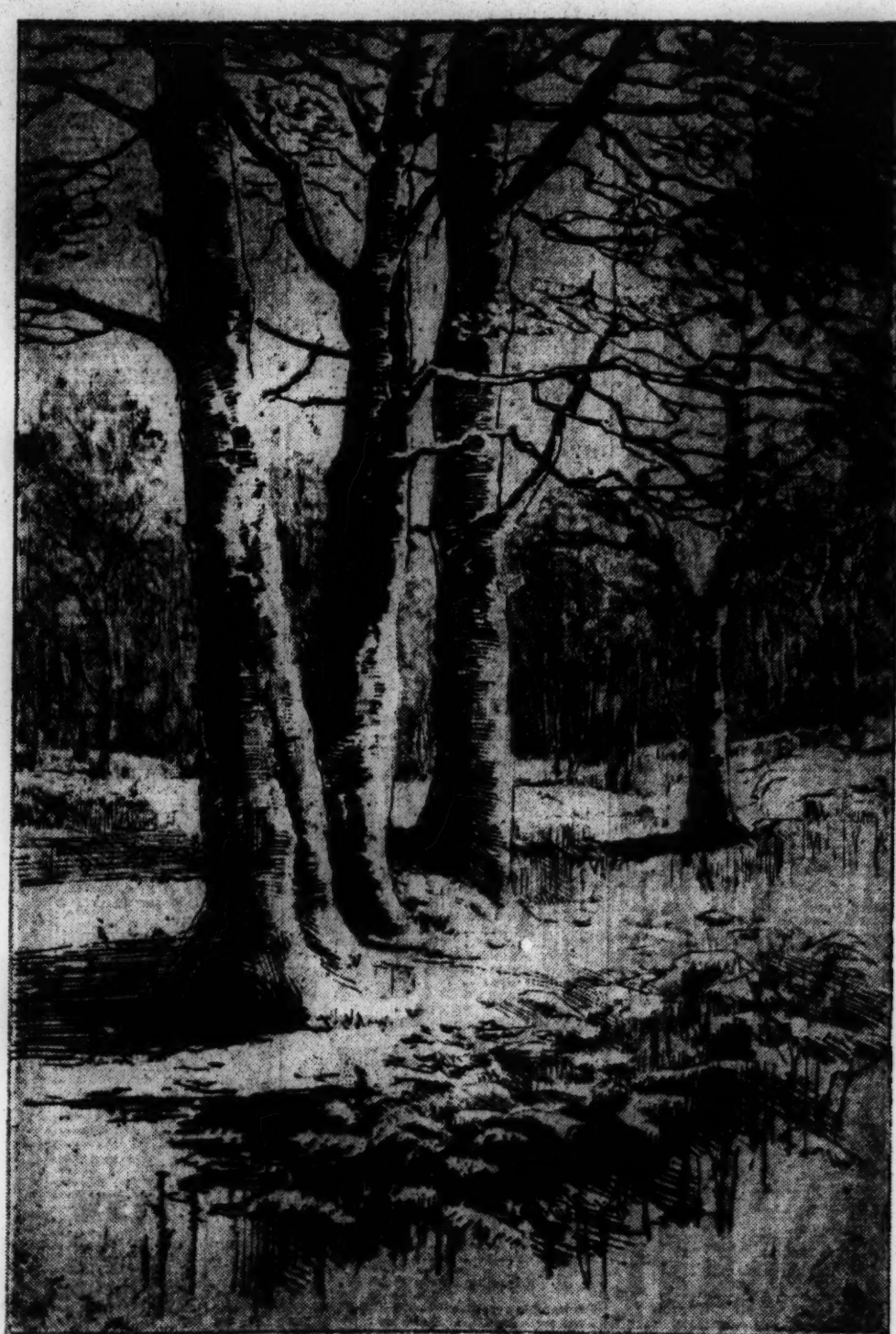
For a moment the bushmen bent over their plates, intent on peaches and cream; but there is a limit to even a bushman's dignity, and with a choking gulp Mac exploded, and Brown of the Bulls joining in, uttered a roar dragged down the Maluka's self-control; and as Cheon retorted: "What name all about laugh, missus," chuckled in sympathy himself.—"From 'We of the Never-Never,'" by Mrs. JENNA GUNN.

## A Prayer for Joy

God of the green fields and the careless hours,  
Thou who hast fashioned lovely, happy things,  
And lavished colors on the loneliest flowers,  
And given the humblest bird the joy of wings;  
Thou who hast painted this fair earth  
—A perfect artist with a perfect plan—  
Touching the soul of such a thing as I,  
And touching still the soul of every man. . . .

Grant that we find our perfect joy in Thee,  
And through Thee, in the joy of every man;  
That, serving free,  
And happiness the end of Thy great plan!

—VERA I. ASLETT, in *The Poetry Review*.



Beeches at Mildenhall. From an Etching by Mabel Oliver Parker

ALL round the quiet little town of Mildenhall, Suffolk, are miles of pine woods, interspersed with beeches and silver birches. It is part of a belt of country called "The Breck," which stretches away into Norfolk, taking in Sandringham, the favorite home of the King, and Hunstanton.

This belt is remarkably different from the adjoining fen and arable land, has its own fauna and flora, and is of great interest to naturalists. About a century ago the district was bare and treeless. The first attempt to grow trees was laughed at. The ground was sandy and desolate, the plantation was called "The Folly," and still bears that name. In spite of the heavy toll taken of the timber during the war, the woods are still of great beauty.

## Lord Haldane's Mother

"Few families have been united by bonds so close as those of the Haldanes of Cloan. The tie between a mother and a famous son has given rise to many tender and beautiful pages in history, but no page more tender and more beautiful than that between Lord Haldane and his mother. Here again we tread on ground too intimate for public gaze.

In a daily correspondence of more than fifty years no pressure of public business or of abstract thought stood between the letter which, written nightly by the son from the heart of affairs in London, was read eagerly by the mother in the peaceful home at Cloan. Proud though she was of her eldest son, her other children gave her cause for pride no less deep. Each has left his or her mark on the life of our times. . . .

"She was big enough to break the bonds of her early training, to see the justice of her children's point of view, to wheel into line with them. And from this time onward began a new phase of development which went on continuously. . . . Instead of leading a forlorn existence defending some untenable position behind a sandbag on a barricade, she came into step with her children and adventured with them whole-heartedly in the treasure rooms of the future was, I think, the most remarkable feature in a remarkable character. The melancholy fable of middle and old age with its face turned backwards and its heart filled with lamentation for the blessings of the past never touched her spirit. Pessimists and croakers fared badly in the upper room at Cloan. Her face was set to the sunrise and the future and her faith in the infinite powers of perfection in human nature made her hold out both hands to the changes through which growth and development alone can come. The advent of the Labour Government left her not only unmoved but wholly sympathetic to the venture. . . . From 'Mary Elizabeth Haldane,' Edited by her daughter.

## Buscando primeramente el reino de Dios

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

LA PETICIÓN de Salomón, cuando rogaba a Dios: "Da pues a tu siervo corazón dócil para juzgar a tu pueblo, para discernir entre lo bueno y lo malo," dio la clave para el éxito y la felicidad de su vida y la razón por qué más tarde le fueron añadidas todas estas cosas que los mortales en su ceguera suelen pedir primeramente. La idea principal de su petición era su deseo de obrar equitativamente con su prójimo. Jesús, el gran Maestro, reconociendo esta misma verdad en su significación más alta y abarcadora, dio el consejo: "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia," seguido por la promesa bendita, "y todas estas cosas os serán añadidas." Y, para el beneficio de la humanidad sufriende, él condujo por el país, durante los tres años de su ministerio público, demostrando el poder del reino de Dios, el cual, declaraba, "entre vosotros está," curando pecado, enfermedad y muerte.

De este reino de Dios, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 122): "La evidencia de los sentidos físicos invierte a menudo la verdadera Ciencia del ser, creando de esta manera un reino de discordia, asignando poder aparente a pecado, enfermedad y muerte; pero los grandes hechos de la Vida, propiamente entendidos, vencen este trío de errores, contradicen sus falsos testimonios y revelan el reino de los cielos—el verdadero reino de armonía en la tierra." La Ciencia Cristiana revela los pasos que hay que dar, buscando primeramente el reino de los cielos. Empezamos ayudando al buscador a reconocer el Espíritu, y no la materia, como causa, a ver al hombre como imagen y semejanza del Espíritu, Dios, y a entender que de este Principio infinito, el Amor divino, pecado, enfermedad y muerte no pueden ser lógicamente heredados por el hombre.

Con esta comprensión libertadora, puede uno empezar a librarse de los miedos que le encadenan y que han sido educados en su conciencia humana. Puede llegar a entender que sea cual sea la dificultad de la cual desee librarse, tiene que volver a Dios, tiene que ver su verdadera relación con él, tiene que reconocer la continuidad de esta relación y la consiguiente perfección de la naturaleza del hombre como reflexión de Dios, para lograr su libertad. Adhiriéndose a estas verdades, es capaz de reconocerse como el hijo perfecto de Dios, gobernado por la ley del bien, establecido en su propio sitio en la economía de la Mente divina, y en todas sus relaciones con todos los otros hijos de Dios gobernados por esta ley eterna del Amor. Puesto que es inseparable de su Principio infinito, no puede ser separado por un instante de la salud y de la armonía, ni de nada que tienda a proveerle de todo lo que le haga falta. Ni le es posible, mientras que está buscando y encontrando de esta manera la verdadera relación del hombre con Dios, estar en enemistad

## An Old Cameo

Within an oval of unshaded blue  
The figure of a dancing nymph is  
seen,  
Moving with measured step and air  
serene  
In some entrancing dance that wood-  
folk knew  
In days when skies were of a softer  
hue,  
And forests wore a more delicious  
green  
Then now. And nevertheless such  
shape and motion  
Beneath the skies shall happy mortals  
view.  
Of less unearthly grace the forms  
appear  
The keen frost carves from crystal.  
We may bless  
The wind of time that froze this airy  
sprite  
To immobility and kept her here  
In all her fragile, glancing loveliness  
Through these uncomely years for  
our delight.  
—ANTOINETTE SCUDDER, in "Province-  
town Sonnets."

## Seeking First the Kingdom of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOLOMON'S request of God, "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad," gave the clue to his success and happiness in life, and the reason why afterwards there were added to him all those things which mortals, in their blindness, are wont to seek first. The keynote of his request was the desire to deal righteously with his fellow-man. Jesus, the great Master, recognizing this same truth in its higher and more far-reaching significance, admonished, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," following with the blessed promise, "and all these things shall be added unto you." And for the benefit of suffering humanity, during the three years of his public ministry he went about proving the power of this kingdom of God, which, he declared, "is within you," healing sin, disease, and death.

Of this kingdom of God Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 122), "The evidence of the physical senses often reverses the real Science of being, and so creates a reign of discord—assigning seeming power to sin, sickness, and death; but the great facts of Life, rightly understood, defeat this triad of errors, contradict their false witnesses, and reveal the kingdom of heaven—the actual reign of harmony on earth." Christian Science reveals the steps to be taken in seeking first the kingdom of heaven. It begins by helping the seeker to recognize Spirit, not matter, as cause; to behold man as the image and likeness of Spirit, God; and to understand that from this infinite Principle, divine Love, sin, disease, and death cannot logically be inherited by man.

One may begin with this liberating understanding to set himself free from the shackling fears which have been educated into his human consciousness. He may realize that whatever the difficulty is from which he wishes to be released, he must go back to God, must see his true relation to Him, must recognize the continuity of that relationship and the consequent perfection of man's nature as God's reflection, in order to be made free. With these truths held to, he is enabled to see himself as God's

perfect child, governed by the law of good, established in his rightful place in the economy of divine Mind, and his every relation with every other child of God governed by this eternal law of Love. As he is inseparable from divine Principle, he cannot be separated from an instant from health, harmony, and all that goes to supply his every need. Nor is it possible for him, thus seeking and finding man's true relation to God, to be at variance with any other of God's children, because what is true of one is true of all, completely and eternally. Each is individually reflecting the consciousness of good, the kingdom of heaven.

In this search for the kingdom of God and His righteousness, the seeker's whole effort is devoted to the task of watching his thoughts to determine whether or not he is holding in his consciousness the concept of the true man. He learns more and more to cease pushing and straining, and to await patiently the certain effects of these corrected concepts in his experience. Nor need the task be depressing or discouraging to recognize that his unity with God, his only origin, has never been broken; for this recognition necessarily destroys the haunting fear that he is suffering, or can suffer, from some disease or sin inherited from parents or other ancestors. Refusing to accept the testimony of the senses regarding his neighbor or himself, and seeking the Christ-model as the only real one, cannot fail to lift the burden of condemnation from both, and set them at one with each other and their common Father-Mother God.

The seeking of God first gives one patience to let the Mind that was in Christ Jesus take possession of so-called human consciousness and work out the way through which "all these things"—health, harmonious relations, supply, the realization of cherished hopes—"shall be added." And thereby he begins to realize the truth of what Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 287): "Our great Teacher hath said: 'Behold, the kingdom of God is within you'—within man's spiritual understanding of all the divine modes, means, forms, expression, and manifestation of goodness and happiness."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

## A Norwegian Home

Isak set to work making a seat for the cart. . . . And when he had got the seat made, it looked so white and new that it had to be painted darker. As for that, there were things enough that had to be done! The whole place wanted painting, to begin with. And he had been thinking for years past of building a proper barn with a bridge, to house in the crop. He had thought, too, of getting that saw set up and finished; of fencing in all his cultivated ground; of building a boat on the lake up in the hills. Many things he had thought of doing. . . .

Paint he would, in any case; that was decided and emphatic. The buildings stood there grey and bare—stood there like houses in their shirt sleeves. There was time yet before the busy season; the spring was hardly begun yet; the young things were out, but there was frost in the ground still.

Isak goes down to the village, taking with him a few score of eggs for sale, and brings back paint. There was enough for one building, for the barn, and it was painted red. He fetches up more paint, yellow ochre this time, for the house itself. . . .

When Isak had given his walls a first coat, he went down to the village again and brought up all the paint he could carry. Three coats he put on in all, and white on the window-frames and corners. To come back now and look at his home there on the hillside, it was like looking at a fairy palace. The wilderness was inhabited and unrecognizable, a blessing had come upon it. . . . human creatures lived there, children played about the houses. And the forest stretched away, big and kindly, right up to the blue heights. . . .

The sun is big and strong now, the snow is gone, green showing everywhere; the cattle are out to graze. Isak ploughs one day, and a few days later he is sowing corn, planting potatoes. Ho, the youngsters too, planting potatoes like angels; blessed little hands they have, and what can their father do but watch? Then Isak washes out the cart down by the river, and puts the seat in. Talks to the lads about a little journey; he must make a little journey down to the village. . . .

"But aren't you going to walk?" "Not to-day. I've took into my head to go down with horse and cart to-day."

"Can't we come too?" "You've good to be good boys, and stay at home this time. Your own mother'll be coming very soon, and she'll learn you a many things."

Elseus is all for learning things; he asks: "Father, when you did that writing on the paper—what does it feel like?"

"Why, 'tis hardly to feel at all; 'twas like a bit of nothing in the hand."

"But doesn't it slip, like on the ice?" "What slip?" "The pen thing, that you write with?" "Ay, there's the pen. But you have to learn to steer it, you'll see." But little Isak was of another mind, and said nothing about pens;

he wanted to ride in the cart; just to sit up on the seat before the horse was put in, and drive like that, driving over to fast in a cart without a horse. And it was all his doing that father let them both sit up and ride with him a long way down the road. —From "Growth of the Soul," by KNUD HANSEN, from the Norwegian by W. WOLSTRAE, M. A.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## RADIO

True Power Tube Needed  
for Quality AmplificationHigh Voltage Plate Supply Uses UX210 or  
CX310 With Present Receivers

By VOLNEY D. HURD

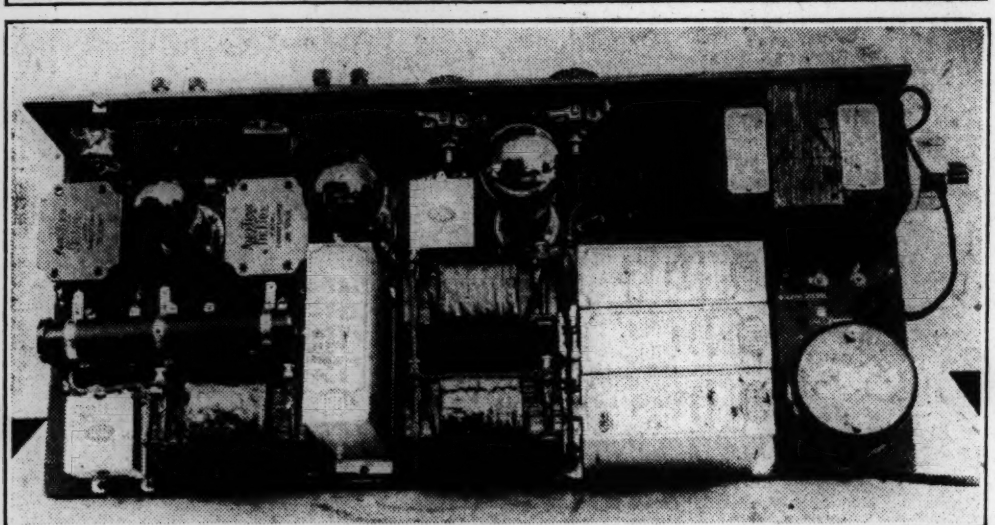
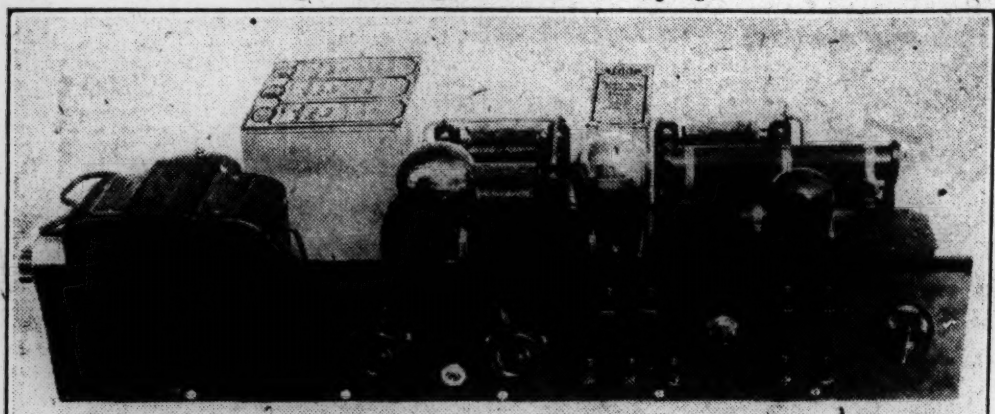
Radio today must be considered a musical instrument. It must be designed and built with this idea in view. Naturally one of the primary requirements then is that the audible signal given to us by the detector must be built up to loudspeaker volume without distortion.

This perhaps sounds simple. The solution is not too difficult. But a misunderstanding on the part of the public, or better, a lack of knowledge,

power unit on the market for some time. It supplies 450 volts to the plate of a 210 tube, the filament being lighted from the house lighting current, so that no extra drain is imposed upon the A battery.

The design of a practical commercial unit which would handle this work was not without much grief. When the transformer and choke units had been satisfactorily designed, it was found that no commercial condenser was available which

## High Voltage Power Amplifier



The Two Views Shown Above Give a Clear Idea of the General Layout of Parts Used in This 210 or 310 Power Pack. The Arrangement of Parts is Not Critical and This Unit May Be Built on a Board to Fit Various Types of Cabinets.

has permitted the extensive sale of radio receivers which are not much better than their phonograph predecessors.

We sometimes wish that a radio set did not mean the audio end also. It would make analysis and constructive criticism much easier. Many, if not most, of our present-day receivers are not too bad, as far as R. F. amplification is concerned. With chain radiocasting great distance-getting ability is hardly a prime requisite. Selectivity is a much greater factor.

Coming then to the audio end we say "Merely add on sufficient stages of audio and you'll get loudspeaker volume." Yes indeed! You'll get loudspeaker volume! But not quality loudspeaking. The kind of audio added is most important. It should give an equal amplification of all frequencies from at least 100 to 5000 cycles and an extension of this range on either side is desirable.

Without going into details of this at present, let us say that we have an "all frequency" amplifier. Now we have quality loudspeaking. Perhaps! And this is most important, for we do not have quality loudspeaking unless power tubes are used. The reader may well say, "Well, that is an old story. But it really isn't, for in most cases they have been using semipower tubes instead of true power tubes."

Now we are concerned, prior to the input of the last tube, in getting a voltage amplification gain, but at the end of the amplifier we have a unit, our loudspeaker, which requires real physical energy development. A power tube is required to get this. And we cannot get true power out of a one-half ampere filament and 180 volts of B power.

To get ample amplification, a power tube of the 210 type must be used, which consumes over one ampere for the filament and should operate with from 350 to 450 volts on the plate. On the bass notes alone many times the energy is required to give the same amount of volume as middle- or upper-register notes, and it is these very bass notes that give a background to the music. A painting without canvas to hold it together would be a sorry mess. And so is music with the bass cut out.

Many experimenters and engineers have worked in radio realizing that more bass was needed. The majority of this development work was done on the audio amplifier. But it does not seem to have been realized that there was little use in building up a bass if the loudspeaker was not energized enough to reproduce it. It is very much like that case of the man who built himself a boat in his cellar and then had to tear down half of the house to get it out.

The semipower tube does not handle the excellent audio amplifiers we now have with the real quality which is to be demanded of the radio of tomorrow, if not of today. The writer feels that by next winter the 210 type of tube will be in extensive use, and that anything less will not be considered where the best in quality is desired.

Probably the first concern to realize this need and sell commercial apparatus which made it available to the home builder was the American Transformer Company of Newark, N. J. They have had a high voltage

would withstand the high voltages. The Tube Deuschmann Company of Cambridge finally developed a special high-voltage condenser for this work, which was then combined with the AmerTran products, and the first successful high-voltage power pack was available.

The complete audio amplifier is built with the pack so that this unit may be connected into the detector of any of our existing receivers and the finest type of present-day music is then available. The AmerTran Company has developed audio transformers to the point where their quality compares most favorably with the better types of impedance- and resistance-coupled amplifiers. Two of these, their regular first and second stage De Luxe

it is much more comfortable to drive a 70-mile-an-hour car 35 miles an hour than to drive a 50-mile-an-hour car at the same speed.

It is the flexibility, the sense of great reserve, the comparative loafing along, and easy working of the motor at touring speeds which makes the fast and powerful car desirable. This applies to radio. With the 210 type of tube the reader is literally loafing along even when strong volume is being used. An unusual fortissimo passage finds the tube handling it with ease, like the unexpected climbing curve in a high powered car. There is enough energy to give the bass notes volume and intensity and some to spare. The next article will deal with the construction of this power pack.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

## Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 8

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (222 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program by artists from Westville, N. S. 10:30—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHS, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings." 8:30—Evangeline Hour. 9—Theater orchestra. 9:30—Service Boys. 10:30—Dance program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings." 8:30—Musical. 9—WEAF, radio hour. 10:40—Hockey.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

8:15 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Boston Arena: hockey. Bruins-Pittsburgh. 10:15—The Collegians. 10:30—WJZ dance program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

8:10 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Organ. 9:30—Old dance program. 10:30—Musical program. 12—Organ recital. 12:30—Giggles and dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—To Be Weds. 8:30—"Sparkers." 9—Grand opera. 10—Don Amalio. 10:30—Dance program.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)

8 p. m.—Campers' Half-Hour. 8:30—Studio. 9—Minstrels. 9:30—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)

8:10 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

8:11 p. m.—From WEAF. 11—Theater review.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

8 p. m.—Orchestra program.

WKBA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (489 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—From WJZ. 11:35—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

Salon concert. 9—WEAF, radio hour. 9:30—Dance program. 11:30—Theater program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (465 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dramatic reviews by Elliott Lester. 8:15—Carl Dixon, composer. 9—Musical comedy. 10:10—Movie talk. 10:30—Dance program.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

8:05 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Male quartet. 8:30—Concert program. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (544 Meters)

8 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 9—Jubilee Singers. 9:30—Violin-piano recital. 10—Musical program. 11—Dance program.

WBC, Washington, D. C. (440 Meters)

8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WPHH, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)

9 p. m.—Kryl's Band. 10—Dance program. 12—Midnight Ramble.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. (416 Meters)

7 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings." "Jolly Buckeye Bakers." Radio Hour. 9:30—Musical comedy. 10:30—Frank Walton League. 10:30—Courtney program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (446 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert. 8—Vocal. 8:30—Paul Store, pianist. 11—Dance music. 10:30—Omaha. Neb. (324 Meters)

9 p. m.—Courtney program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (326 Meters)

11 p. m.—Dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance program and popular singers.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Studio program.

KTV, Chicago, Ill. (486 Meters)

7 to 9:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9:30—Classical. 10:30—Studio program.

WBB, Kansas City, Mo. (364 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Lela Garton, reading; Fred Wray, and others. 9—Vocal. 9:30—Spratt, guitar; "Al" Stone, baritone. 10:30—Dance program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

11:45 p. m.—Dance program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—String quartet. 9—Vocal program. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour.

WBSA, Atlanta, Ga. (485 Meters)

7:30 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

9 to 12 p. m.—Vocal program.

WBAF, Ft. Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Hawalian Trio. 9:30—Southwestern Exposition.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNBR, Regina, Sask. (313 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 9—Theater program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNEY, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program. 10—Dance program.

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NEW YORK CITY—Governess-nurse, for two children, 10 and 12 years old. Tel. Ashland 0740 or write Box G-14. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Pilgrims. 9—"Chats About New Books." 9:30—Surprise radio-cast.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (489 Meters)

8 p. m.—Organ recital. 9—Studio program. 10—Dance program.

KNX, Los Angeles, Calif. (387 Meters)

8 p. m.—Feature program. 9—Courtney program. 10—Dance program.

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8 p. m.—Orchestra with soloists. 9—Courtney program. 10—Dance program.

KHL, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)

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T. EDWARD KINCAID. Fancy Groceries. Tel.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The adoption by the House of Representatives of the resolution previously passed by the Senate providing for the postponement of the application to the Immigration Law of the so-called national origins quotas need not necessarily be taken as forecasting any relaxation in the immigration policy of the United States. No such letting down of the bars would for a moment be tolerated by the American people.

The quota of immigrants from any foreign nation which is permitted by the existing law is 2 per cent. of the number of nationals of that country residing in the United States in 1890. Under the national origins quota system, which would have gone into effect in June, the total number of immigrants is limited to 150,000, and each nation is permitted to send in immigrants to a number which shall bear to 150,000 the same ratio as the number of residents who have that national origin bears to the whole population of the continental United States. In order to work out the national origin of residents of the United States, the Departments of Commerce, State, and Labor were instructed to secure reliable data. These departments, having reported that the data are not obtainable, postponement of the period when the law shall be put into effect is asked for a period of twelve months.

It might well be that the difficulties attendant upon tracing the national origin of residents of the United States justify the unwillingness expressed by the departments involved to supply the data asked for. Certain inconsistencies, however, in the communications addressed to the President by these secretaries have led to the suspicion in Congress that undue influence has been exerted by those who seek to break down the immigration policy. It is well known that former nationals of states whose quotas would be materially reduced by the enforcement of the law as enacted are untiring in their efforts so to modify its provisions as to admit their fellow nationals in almost unlimited numbers. The effect of the so-called national origins provision would be to reduce the number of southern Europeans and Slavs entering the United States very substantially. It would furthermore increase the quota of British while decreasing that of the Irish and the Germans materially. The friends of the nationals thus discriminated against are untiring in their efforts to weaken the law, and they have presumably a certain amount of support from great corporations which are finding a stringency in the unskilled labor market.

It is unquestionably right and proper that the practical as well as the statistical basis of the national origins provision should be given further scrutiny. Those who support it insist that the official figures from which these origins must be deduced are ample and accurate. Testimony was adduced before the House Immigration Committee which showed that there are records to prove the source of all immigration as far back as 1820. Prior to that it was negligible. Since 1850 the foreign-born have been classed in the censuses of the United States in accordance with the countries of their birth, while in the very first census, taken in 1790, there was a classification by racial stocks of the then population of the United States. These facts are officially set forth. They do not, for some reason, appear to have been convincing to the secretaries of the departments involved. Postponement, however, of the enforcement of the law will give opportunity for their verification and for their adaptation to the needs of the statute.

It is probable that before the assembling of the next Congress there will be begun a very vigorous campaign against the Immigration Law. The attack on the foreign origins clause is looked upon by those in Washington best able to judge events as the prognosis of a general assault all along the line. We believe that a large majority of the American people think that the doors were shut against unlimited immigration none too soon. The various devices now suggested for opening these barriers in part, if adopted, would virtually throw the doors wide open again. It is up to those who desire to hold the heritage of the United States for the people who have built it up to be vigilant and determined in their opposition to this impending assault.

Leasehold reform is to be taken in hand in Britain. The Government announced this in the King's speech on the occasion of the reopening of Parliament, and the Monitor understands that a bill to effect it will be introduced this spring. The measure proposed is "to secure to an outgoing tenant compensation for the loss of his good will and unexhausted improvements." Behind this statement lies a long history of complaints and grievances which it is now hoped to remove at least in part. The persons chiefly concerned are storekeepers in a small way of business in country towns, who usually hold their premises upon terms which render them liable to eviction after a stated number of years.

### Leasehold Reform in Britain

Such persons in many cases have built up good will which makes it impossible for them to move to any other location without heavy loss. When the leases run out, therefore, they are at the mercy of the landlord, who is not always reasonable in the terms he exacts for allowing them to stay on. Much the same occurs in the case of householders who build residences upon leased sites with obligation to make over the property to the landlord, in good repair, when the contract ends. A strong demand has thus grown up for reform. The Liberal Party under David Lloyd George has taken up the question and advocates the establishment of a special tribunal with wide powers to effect common sense settlement of all disputes between landlords and tenants, also to authorize leaseholders to buy out the owners compulsorily, in cases where this course can be shown

to be just. The British Government is not prepared to go quite so far, especially where the question of buying out the landlord is concerned. Its proposal, nevertheless, is to be welcomed as a cautious attempt to meet the wishes of the leaseholders without undue hardship to the proprietors.

The fundamental difficulty which presents itself, whenever the problem of disarmament is considered, is that though many countries would, theoretically, support the idea of disarmament, they are still assailed by doubts and by fears. They are not certain about the intentions of their neighbors. While they harbor these suspicions, they are ready to discover objections to every proposed method. Particularly do they urge the necessity of examining the question as a whole. They decline to take any specific steps, because they say disarmament—or rather a reduction of armaments—cannot be brought about piecemeal.

Whenever Mr. Coolidge, or any other distinguished spokesman, suggests a practical beginning, such countries protest that the beginning is only partial. Of course a beginning is partial. It could not not be otherwise. But if we wait until everybody is prepared to agree on every possible point of a vast disarmament program, a practical beginning will be indefinitely postponed. It is like the game which was popular a generation ago, consisting in putting three balls inside a glass box into three holes simultaneously. It was easy to twist and turn the box until one ball ran through the labyrinth to its resting place. It was harder, but still not excessively difficult, to guide two balls to their destination. But when the third began to approach its corner, the other two broke loose.

So it is with disarmament. There are naval forces, territorial forces, and air forces. If they could be taken one by one, progress might quickly be made; but when the United States wishes to concentrate on the navy, the French, for example, declare that it is more important to settle military matters, and that in any case an agreement about one aspect of disarmament is dependent on an agreement about all aspects of disarmament. Thus the balls roll about under their glass cover.

The contest between those who favor a complete settlement, and those who are anxious that there should be, at any rate, a partial understanding, would not be serious were it not for the fact that the difficulty of a complete settlement serves as an excuse for doing nothing. For nearly nine years there have been discussions on disarmament, and whenever a concrete plan is placed before the world there are objections that the subject is being tackled on the wrong side. It is true that Europe is not as heavily armed as before the war, but that is because a number of countries have been forcibly disarmed, and as to the efficiency of forcible disarmament there is room for two opinions.

Now a new thesis is elaborated. We are asked to take into consideration not only land and sea and air forces, but also the war "potentialities" of each country which are inherent even in peace-time activities. According to this theory, there should be no accord about the navy until it is known how many factories can be converted rapidly into munition factories. There should be no understanding about armies until we have discovered the hypothetical uses of railroads for military purposes. We cannot consider airplanes until we have statistics showing what money would be available in each country for the financing of hostilities. These are only the broad lines of the present contentions. Actually every factor in every country must, if we adopt this method of reasoning, be examined from the point of view of its contingent utilization in the event of war. The situation is thus inextricably complicated.

There is much that is specious in such arguments, but if they are analyzed it will be found that they amount to an assertion that progress is impossible unless perfection is assured. While we are patiently plodding over figures which are constantly changing, we are forbidden to produce any tangible scheme. It is obvious that there would be no need for these sophistries if there did not exist deep-rooted suspicions as to the motives of neighboring countries in Europe.

As it was neatly put, they are informed that fogs, bogs and hogs are enemies, since a country with fogs can indulge in air maneuvers or have air defenses which are not possible to a country without fogs; and a country with bogs is better able to impede a military march; and a country with hogs can feed its army. All this fogs-bogs-and-hogs reasoning is an exercise in ingenuity that does not appeal to the plain man who calls for a tangible start; and it is a method of conjuring up grotesque bogies that should be dismissed by those who believe that the great need of the world is to cast out fear. Instead of emphasizing fogs, bogs and hogs, we should endeavor to cultivate faith, hope and charity.

When the Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding suits brought against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, outlined what it termed the "rule of reason" for interpreting that law, it was erroneously supposed by both friends and antagonists of the measure that there could be no effective action taken under it to prevent "reasonable" trade agreements or combinations in restraint of trade. Despite the introduction of what was by many persons regarded as reading into the law a qualifying clause legalizing certain kinds of combinations to raise or maintain prices, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission continued their efforts to prevent the formation of what were apparently price-fixing combinations, and the records of the commission and of the United States

courts show many instances in which attempts to monopolize trade or to dictate prices have been checked.

That the Sherman Act remains as an effective agency of the people, in maintaining conditions of free and fair competition and preventing the organization of industry and commerce into a few great combinations having power to dictate prices to the consuming public, is shown by the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the conviction in the Southern District of New York of twenty individuals and twenty-three corporations for attempting unlawfully to fix prices and restrain trade in pottery products. The association proceeded against was asserted to have control of the supply of 82 per cent of fixtures for bathrooms, thus tending to constitute a monopoly in restraint of trade. For the defendants it was claimed that prices of their products were "reasonable," but the court held that there may be "restraint of trade" even where "reasonable" prices prevail, and that if the combination has power to fix prices, the "reasonable" price of today may become the "unreasonable" price of tomorrow.

The final decision in this case, asserting as it does the powers of the Federal Government to deal with combinations that attempt to regulate prices, even though it cannot be shown that the price is "unreasonable," should be a protection to the consumer against the practices of certain trade associations that are in effect price-regulating combinations. The theory that the "rule of reason" permitted these practices can evidently be no longer successfully maintained in the United States courts.

Efficiency operations have found a field in many directions in past years, and not the least important lines followed, to the ordinary individual and family, are likely to be the researches undertaken by the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in relation to the family wash.

For who will not rejoice to learn of collars that will wear nine months instead of six, of sheets that will last four years instead of two, of wash dress materials, tablecloths and other linens, the durability of which has been greatly extended; these being some of the results already achieved at "Tech" through improved methods of washing.

One reads with interest that a study of twenty-three laundries co-operating in the research has disclosed an almost unbelievable contrast between the old-fashioned washboard, tub and household ironing board, and modern laundry machinery. And yet this is not particularly surprising, when the changes taking place on all sides are considered. Where our grandmothers, one learns, used one or two changes of water, the modern laundry washes in eleven waters, including three complete changes of soap and a number of rinses. In passing, one might recall that many a so-called modern laundry subjects its wash to a strain, that our grandmothers would also have gasped to contemplate. But things are done on a larger scale today than a few generations ago.

This modern laundry work, however, represents only one of the changes, and a relatively slight one, in daily routine that would astonish our grandmothers almost beyond measure. Today's mothers are coming to realize that in many instances much that was unnecessary was laboriously struggled with in the years gone by; and they are seeing to it that up-to-date efficiency methods are bringing relief to them from toils that, while they were accepted as inevitable, nevertheless were irksome in the extreme.

Sometimes the efforts of efficiency experts are subjected to ridicule, and occasionally it would seem that in straining out a gnat there is danger of swallowing a camel. Just the same the general trend is toward such a saving of toilsome labor that many a "hard" worker of today would be completely nonplussed if faced with the tasks that those of a few generations ago took for granted. At the same time it must be remembered that toil is not primarily physical. There is a tendency to forget, in the struggle for the elimination of hard work, that the mental attitude has much to do with rendering it wearisome or a joy. The outlook toward this aspect of daily experience, as toward every other, is of fundamental importance to consider in reaching correct conclusions regarding it.

While emphasis is frequently laid on the importance of eliminating error from the histories of the United States, especially in their records of its relations with other nations, it would seem that equal vigilance must be maintained in connection with the internal history of the Nation. One is glad, therefore, to read that Ohio motion picture audiences hereafter will have the authenticity of historic incidents certified. The project, it appears, was adopted following complaint to Governor Donahey that a scene in a "movie" depicting the pilfering of "the General," a locomotive in a Civil War scene, had treated the incident with undue levity. The complaint, from relatives of individuals involved in the actual occurrence, was turned over to the Board of Censorship, which thereupon called in the film and prefixed a warning that the subject matter of the picture was inaccurate. An interesting bit of American history had been made into a piece of cheap burlesque. Summary action should be taken to stop such parodies on the history of the United States.

More than welcome is the statement made by P. W. Wilson, noted journalist and former M. P., and now foreign correspondent of the New York Times, in his address to the National Liberal Club in London, in which he reported a great change for the better in the attitude of the United States toward England. There is a calm in America, he said, and anti-British sentiment in the United States at this moment is silent. His remarks in another address given later in the day on the subject of prohibition also were interesting. Ten years of residence in America, he said, had convinced him that "prohibition at its worst is better than drink regulation at its best."

## Editorial Notes

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## Recollections of a Homecoming

I COULDN'T have been more than eight years of age at the time. And there you are. We had passed down the east shore of Abaco Island in the Bahamas, in the lazy tropic afternoon, and saw at dusk the light blinking from Hole-in-the-Wall. Home in the morning, Nassau. And I knew from the captain of our small Ward Line steamer—I thought her then a very great ship—that we should arrive at anchorage off Hog Island by sunrise.

Hard to go to bed that night, for the thrill of the year was only around the corner. I scarcely remember to this day another equal to it.

It must have been very early when I awakened. From my upper berth I saw a light with its broad beam fairly carving a path to us across the black water. "Mother," I called, "we're there! I see the lighthouse!" And such a patient mother responded, and we looked together from the porthole. A quiet sea, sucking caressingly the sides of our ship. We were still moving. Couldn't be anchored. No. It was only a star we saw. It was just above the horizon line. A planet, of course. I've heard since that Venus takes on this lovely glow on occasion. So, back to bed, but hardly to sleep.

The next time it was no false alarm. There was the lighthouse. I hurriedly dressed and went on deck. The lights of Nassau stared or flickered, according as they cleared the trees or looked through the branches that were stirring to the first gentle breeze of the morning. The palm trees on Hog Island—coconut palms—were silhouetted blackly against the wild rose tint of dawn. The stars in the sky were gradually withdrawing their lanterns, excepting my planet, which held out the longest. Silver Cay, Long Cay, and North Cay lay westward like lazy whales, being low islands with little visible vegetation at that hour. The bathing beach at Hog Island was a long silver ribbon.

The sun swept majestically up, turned the ocean into cobalt blue, revealed fishes by the hundred, called yellow tails, swarming for potato peels and what not, lifted the veil from Nassau. There was Fort Charlotte, a blunt enough gray pile on top of a hill. I knew its dungeons and spiked guns and moat. It was destined to keep the Spaniards away, but now it was only a signal station, flying its flag for approach of steamer, bark or schooner.

I found the roof of our house on West Hill Street, and a little farther along, as if crowning the city, was Government House, and below it the cathedral tower. Eastward was St. Matthew's steeple, and on the hill above Blackboard's Lookout, for we had our pirates before we drove them out finally, which was not until 1717.

How fair a spot, and how full of color! Fishing smacks were drawing into the harbor beyond Hog Island, and sponging boats stacked their masts along the water front of the city. The Hotel Colonial had not yet opened for the winter season, so that its yellow frontage was checked with the closed green shutters of windows.

Breakfast was a hurried meal. Mother had joined me by then. We heard the whistle of the tug in the harbor and knew it would soon be out for us (the water in the

harbor is too shallow to permit of any except tug and sailing ships entering, and we had anchored a mile or two from the lighthouse, which is on the extreme western end of Hog Island).

The square-jawed, but most friendly, tug could now be seen coming like a fat duck out of the harbor. White-clad figures were on the upper deck near the wheelhouse, and on the lower deck were lounging the Negroes who were to take off the baggage. Everyone knew us. Warm welcomes. The transfer of ourselves was brought about at last, and our trunks and those of our few fellow passengers were taken aboard and we waved farewell to our steamer.

As we drew near the bar, the blue of sheer depth gave way rapidly until it was flawless emerald with sixty feet to the white sands below us. A coral rock groupment, brown, and sea fans, purple and yellow, could be discerned here and there. Over a white sand bar the color of the sea was that of a blue diamond, and it sparkled with equal keenness.

As one looked farther up the harbor, according as sand bar gave place to shoal or sea grass, the colors would waver and join and separate from pale blue through all shades of green to mauve and purple. I have since known the seas from New York to Bombay, and there is no spot in my acquaintance where the jewel colors of the ocean are in greater abundance or in more priceless perfection than at Nassau and thereabout.

All too soon—and yet none too soon—were we at Rawson Square and docked. The gangplank down. The massive policemen—as they looked to me—in their starched white uniforms, helmets and scarlet striped trousers, held the crowd back. The customs house was an awesome place to me, but the officials only smiled and let us pass without questioning our luggage.

No automobiles there. But the carriage was splendid and plenty to me. The castrina pines parted to let us by, and the white coral road of Main Street, called Bay Street, took us up. There we were with the quaint shops bowing to us, the same goods in the windows as when we had left for the north some months back.

The Sponge Exchange, the Brick Store (our John Wana-maker), the cathedral, the statue of Christopher Columbus close by the grammar school—which was soon to call me; the gates of Government House, one by one the landmarks went by and we were on West Hill Street and presently at our own gates.

The servants were out, and it was ten minutes of greetings for "Mistress" and "Master" as they called us. I scrambled out and ran all over the place. What a riot of color! The pink washed walls, the yellow crotons, the tea roses, the oleanders, the hibiscus, and the birds and butterflies. What trees! Coconut, soursop, avocado pear, Jamaica apple, orange, grapefruit, lime and lemon, and banana. A cicada was singing lustily from a cluster of bougainvillea, and there above our garden wall at the back towered the gorgeous head of the royal poinciana—a tree that when in bloom is one vast scarlet bouquet.

I was home. Small wonder the thrill of the homecoming stays with me yet.

R. A. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

WITH the departure of the Interallied Military Control Commission and the closing down of its offices in the former Hotel Saxonie on Potsdamer Platz, the last allied soldier sent here in connection with the aftermath of the war has left Berlin. Those who have remained are doing so unofficially and merely in order to settle their personal affairs before leaving.

Well does the writer remember the arrival of the first allied soldiers in Berlin. It was around the time of the armistice when, one day, a huge motor lorry with a number of American officers and privates drew up before the entrance of the Palais Hotel on Potsdamer Platz. They had come to prepare accommodations, it seemed, for further detachments and missions which were expected to arrive. The public showed great interest in these guests, but it was especially their outfit which impressed the Germans, who had lived on and seen nothing but substitutes for so long. For here was a group of soldiers wearing strong high leather boots and well-fitting uniforms of substantial cloth, while the lorry, a common unpretentious lorry, was fitted with rubber tires in striking contrast to the wire springs upon which for months the private cars and taxis in Berlin had run. One officer was from Boston, and a German who spoke English asked him shyly whether he was acquainted with "Boston beans," happy that he had thus established connection with this group of strangers.

Since then more than seven years have passed and a great change has taken place. The windows of the "now deserted Hotel Saxonie" are covered with posters announcing the arrival of a well-known French dancer; in a neighboring art gallery a fine exhibition of modern French painters is being held; on the other side of the street three cars, one a German, another a French, and the third an American, stand peacefully side by side in front of an automobile dealer's showroom; while on the adjacent Potsdamer Platz spring blossoms from the south of France and English, French and American newspapers are sold. Thus normal conditions are returning in all directions.

Few cities in the world have any more taxicabs than Berlin. Indeed they seem to flood the streets, and there is scarcely a corner in the inner section of the city where there is not a taxi stand. The competition among them has become so keen that the drivers have urgently requested the head of the police to refuse to grant any further licenses. Thus no new taxi will be put into service for the time being. In order to attract customers several taxicabs have been heated this winter and carried signs to this effect on their windshield. Another way to enliven business, devised by the union of taxi drivers, is the issue of a season ticket valid for a fortnight. These tickets have a value of 100 marks but will be sold for ninety marks. If they are not used up within a fortnight, however, they expire, a fact which may leave the purchaser somewhat high and dry.

Berlin was recently visited by fifty-two students from South Africa, of whom twenty-five were women. They were welcomed at the station by a delegation of German students, who escorted them to their hotel and gave a reception in their honor. The visitors inspected several institutions and factories and left Berlin again after a short stay.

An apparatus of extraordinary simplicity, capable, according to the claims of its inventor, of keeping eggs fresh for a whole year, has been shown here at various recent exhibitions. It consists of a cylindrical frame which can revolve around its axis holding as many as sixty eggs by means of small wire hooks. All that is needed is to give this frame a slight turn every day. This keeps the yolk in the center of the eggs, where it is encircled by the white and thus is said to keep fresh.

The new Zeppelin airship now under construction in Friedrichshafen, it is stated in reports received here, will have twenty cabins with two berths each, and a dining saloon in which the forty passengers can be served at small tables. The ship will be used on a service between Spain and Argentina. During the voyage the passengers will be entertained by radio-cast music picked up from European or American stations.

Australia is not the only country in the world building itself a new capital, for the Emir of Afghanistan is planning the same. Not far from Kabul, the present capital of his country, a new capital is to be erected, it is announced, and a number of prominent Berlin architects and artists have been appointed by the Emir to make the

## Recollections of a Homecoming

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plans and direct the work under the supervision of Herr Harten of the Technical High School here. A new palace, several buildings for government offices, embassies and legations, as well as tenement houses of the most modern design, will be erected there. Plans are also under way for building a garden suburb.

Letters to the Editor

Peabody Fund and Slater Fund

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent article on the followers of George Peabody reminded me of Mr. John F. Slater. In establishing the Slater Fund in 1882 for aid in Negro education in the southern states, Mr. Slater wrote a letter to the first board of trustees, headed by President Hayes, the last paragraph of which begins as follows:

"I am encouraged to the extent, in this charitable foundation, of a hope that the purpose, by the intelligent wisdom and success that has marked the conduct of the Peabody Education Fund, in a field of operation not remote from that contemplated by this trust."

It is interesting to note that for some years Dr. J. L. M. Curry was the representative in the South of both the Peabody Fund and the John F. Slater Fund. It is also an interesting fact that when the Peabody board was dissolved, and the fund distributed, the Slater Fund was made, so to speak, the residuary legatee. J. H. DILLARD, President of Slater and Jeannes Funds, Charlottesville, Va.

The Question of Macedonian Autonomy

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to the question asked by H. A. in the letter published recently in the MONITOR, "Who Are These Macedonians Who Insist on Macedonian Autonomy?" we declare that:

1. The Bulgarians from Macedonia, organized by the thousands throughout the United States of America, Canada and Europe, not excepting Macedonia, are the Macedonians who insist on its autonomy; and that

2. We are the same Bulgarians whose names are changed to Greek and Serbian at the consulates of Greece and Yugoslavia to prove that "there is no Macedonian question." P. SHANOFF, President, Central Committee of the Union of the Macedonian Political Organizations of the United States and Canada, Indianapolis, Ind.

"House That Love Built"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An interesting and instructive article regarding the Los Angeles police department and the assistance given to Policeman R. L. Young, who is permanently incapacitated, was recently printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in its Sunday column, under the caption, "House That Love Built." I wish to sincerely thank you for this excellent and constructive publicity.

The facts are essentially correct, and I wish to assure you that we not only have built this brother officer a very fine house in a pleasant part of the San Fernando Valley, but recently we planted shade trees, fruit trees and other shrubbery on the grounds of his home. The home of Officer Young occupies about a half an acre of ground.

I assure you that we appreciate the numerous helpful items printed in your publication. JAMES E. DAVIS, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Conservation of Wild Flowers

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to see your editorial note regarding conservation of the wild flowers.

The growing wild flowers give joy to many, while the picked ones only please the few. Moreover, sometimes these latter only satisfy the greed of the picker, as evidenced by the large bunches gathered and thrown away before those who have plucked them leave the meadow, hood in which they were gathered. Many are so careless as to last until carried home, but are beautiful in their native surroundings.

One tiny girl I knew of used to come to the meadow and love them, but would leave them to the people to see because they have so many.

Santa Barbara, Calif.